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Vulcan Advocate

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THE VULCAN ADVOCATE, December 13, 1916

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LODGES GATHER TO SAY FAREWELL

On Thursday evening the members of the Masonic and Odd-fellows Lodges assembled at the Masonic hall for the purpose of saying farewell to Capt. Carson, C. A. M. C., Lieut. Galbraith, R. A. M. C., and J. L. Haight, who were leaving for overseas in a few days.

The gathering was in the form of a smoker. During the first part of the evening songs and instrumental selections were given by various members. Following this luncheon was served, after which Capt. Carson was the recipient of presents from the Oddfellows, and the Masonic brethren, and Lieut. Galbraith received a gift from the Masonic brethren.

The presentation to Capt. Carson was made by W. O. Torgerson, who in a neat speech, voiced the regret which the Odd-fellows felt in the departure of Capt. Carson, but trusted for his safe return. The present consisted of a smokers outfit and a wrist watch. In replying Capt. Carson spoke feelingly of his connection with the Lodge and his stay in Vulcan, and warmly thanked the brothers for their presents, which, he said, would ever remind him, when at the war, of the good feeling which went with him from Vulcan. From the Masonic brethren Capt. Carson received a handbag.

Lieut. Galbraith, who was presented with a handbag by the brethren of the Masonic Lodge, made a speech of great interest as he dealt, for the most part, with his experiences when in Gallipoli and Egypt. He said that when he first went to the war he did so more in the spirit of adventure than anything else. Three months of

ARMADA NEWS

J. L. Haight is visiting here and awaiting orders. He expects shortly to leave for overseas to join the R. F. C.

Several land deals were put through here last week.

E. Reis bought a quarter section from E. E. Saunders recently. The land is located at Okotoks.

H. Connolly has bought the homestead of the late Pte. Syvret. His brother, F. Connolly, bought the pre-emption.

Are you ready for a skate? The work on the new rink is in full swing.

Remember the Social Club meeting on Tuesday.

RED CROSS DANCE

The Red Cross for Thursday December 28th will be a departure from former methods. Instead of the ladies of the committee providing the supper, as before, all ladies attending the dance are requested to bring boxes, which will be auctioned off at a limited figure. No charge will be made for admission.

Only 12 days from Christmas. Do your shopping early.

Mrs. D. C. Jones returned on Monday from a visit to Calgary.

the war had cured that, and in its place there remained the feeling of a sense of duty to help in the winning of this war. His return to the war was prompted purely by a sense of duty, a feeling which none who really knew what the war was, and meant, would overcome.

J. L. Haight, who has been in Victoria studying aviation, gave an outline of the work he had done there, and showed many photographs. He expects to be drafted into the R. F. C. when he reaches England.

LOCAL ITEMS OF INTEREST

Mrs. Frank Ainsworth was a recent visitor to Calgary.

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Howes entertained a number of friends at their home on Tuesday evening, the occasion being a farewell party to Miss Loftus, who is leaving shortly for England.

Mr. Arthur Mitchell left on Monday for Orillia, Ontario, where he will spend the Christmas holidays.

J. Gardner and family left yesterday for Waurika, Okla., and other points where they will visit friends and relatives.

Mrs. Scott, who has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. R. D. Stowell, returned to her home at Palm Beach, Florida Tuesday.

Order your Christmas cards from D. C. Jones. He has a splendid assortment ranging from \$1.25 to \$10.00 per dozen.

Anyone whose eyesight is failing should consult the well-known and experienced eye-sight specialist Mecklenburg, who will be at the Hotel on Wednesday December 20th, and Champion December 21st.

Miss R. Seidenthal left to-day for Long Beach, California.

Mrs. Todd, of Myrtle, Ont. is on a visit to her sons here.

We are glad to see that the council have decided to allow the children of ratepayers the free use of the skating rink within certain hours.

The Vulcan Co-operative Co. are shipping hogs on Wednesday December 20th.

New navel oranges, 40c. and 50c. a dozen at Reeves.

Order your Christmas poultry early from the 4X market.

Mrs. R. D. Stowell went to Calgary with her mother, who has been visiting her, on Tuesday evening.

The Rev. N. D. Keith, president of the Alberta Ladies College, Edmonton, was in town on Saturday.

At a recent sale of land, Mr. Clarence Davis, of Champion sold a quarter section, six miles south of Vulcan, for \$6150, \$38.50 per acre. The transaction was all cash.

On Sunday last the pulpit of the Presbyterian Church was occupied by the Rev. Wm. Kidd, of Claresholm, The Rev. A. R. Schrag having gone to Claresholm to preach the anniversary services there.

Jap oranges at Reeves 65c. a box.

The curling club expects to commence activities this week. The first game will be played between teams picked by the president and the vice-president.

The sewing meeting of the Red Cross Society will be held today at the residence of Mrs. A. M. Trail.

Constable Gallaher was in town last week.

W. E. Butchart was a business visitor to Calgary on Monday.

G. W. Buck was a visitor to High River on Monday evening, returning on Tuesday.

The council held the last meeting for this year on Tuesday evening.

C. E. Henry was a visitor to Calgary the early part of this week.

Mrs. M. Hanson was a recent visitor to Calgary.

D. Anderson, of the Bank of Commerce staff, has been moved to the main office at Calgary. He left Vulcan on Monday evening.

Lieut. Galbraith left for Calgary on Monday.

Peter Hanson left on Tuesday for Vancouver, where he will spend the winter.

Raymond Davis was a recent visitor to Calgary, returning on Saturday.

Frank Edwards left on Monday for his home at Vancouver.

Mrs. Clyde Hall, who has been visiting friends at Claresholm, returned on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Colwell and Mrs. Featherston of Kinnondale, left on Friday for California, where they will spend the winter.

The best range of Private Greeting Cards is to be seen at the D. C. Jones Drug Store.

Why not your photograph for your friends this Christmas? I have a splendid range of local and Rocky Mountain views. W. J. Morton, Vulcan Studio.

Although there is no absolute shortage of coal in town agents are unable to keep any on hand, every car load being sold as it arrives.

The stores in town are all prettily decorated for Christmas, and all of them report business to be very good.

On Friday evening last Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Rannells entertained a number of their friends to a private dance at their residence, about 70 people being present. During the evening a dainty supper was served by the hostess.

COUNCIL MEETING

The council held their last meeting for the year on Monday evening in the office of the secretary-treasurer. All the councillors were present.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved, and the following bills were allowed: W. Mays, work on crossings, 14.10; Beaver Lumber Co, 40.50; J. Wolfe, 41.85; G. Pettman, 16.40.

Martin Lebow was appointed caretaker of the rinks, at a salary of 20.00 per month.

R. Condell is to be allowed \$10 per month during the winter months for looking after the fire hall, and is allowed the use of the room there. His account for work to date, 31.50, was allowed.

The town stable is to be rented at \$5 per month, payable in advance.

The skating rink schedule and charges were arranged as follows:-

Mens hockey hours, 6-30 to 8.00 p.m., Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays; Ladies hockey hours, 2 to 5-30 Tuesdays and Fridays.

The school children of the ratepayers are to be allowed the free use of the rink at all times except in the evenings and when the ice is being fixed.

Tickets. Season tickets: men, \$5, hockey \$6; ladies \$3; children up to 12 years \$2; 12 to 16 \$3; boys over 16 \$5; girls over 16 \$3; general admission 25c. a single ticket. Hockey games are to be under the supervision of the hockey club, which will retain 60 pc. of the gate receipts.

The meeting then adjourned.

HIGHLAND BOX SOCIAL

A box social and dance was held at the Highland school last Friday evening in aid of the Red Cross. There was a large gathering present, including a number of people from Vulcan.

The auction of the boxes was conducted by Mr. W. D. Allan, whose eloquent selling produced \$110, the highest price paid for a box being \$8.

Dancing followed the supper, and was kept up until the early hours of the morning.

PANTRY SALE DEC. 16

The members of the Ladies Aid are holding a pantry and needlework sale on Saturday at the Motor Inn garage. This will be the last sale this year and the ladies are trying to make it the best yet, having set their minds on raising \$100. The proceeds will be devoted to the Church.

A special meeting of the Ladies Aid, for the purpose of electing officers for the coming year, will be held at the residence of Mrs. C. H. Nelson on Thursday at 8 o'clock.

Fresh Celery, Bananas, Cranberries, Grapes and Grape Fruit at Reeves.

AGRIC. SOCIETY'S ANNUAL MEETING

The annual meeting of the Vulcan Agricultural Society was held on Wednesday last in the Masonic Hall, president George L. Ecker presiding. The was only a fair attendance of members present.

Following the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting, the president and secretary submitted their reports on the work of the year, and there was much discussion as to ways and means for the coming year. It was decided to make application for the Fair to be held about the same time this year as last.

George P. Rowe was elected president for the coming year, and the vice-presidents are D. H. Galbraith and Chas S. Hay. Twelve directors instead of nine were elected; W. Bowie, E. G. McPherson, Geo. Todd, L. F. Dawson, J. Graham, A. McDonald, G. L. Ecker, N. Lawrence, A. J. Flood, R. Glover, G. H. Galbraith, D. R. Ulrich. Mr. W. A. Howes was elected to the position of secretary-treasurer.

The treasurer of the Red Cross Society wishes to acknowledge the donation of \$10 from 'A Friend'.

FARM LANDS

We have extensive listings of choice FARM LANDS for Sale
See us if you want to buy

We are in touch with buyers.
List your lands with us if you want to sell

INSURANCE

We write all classes of INSURANCE
and solicit your patronage

FLOOD, WHICHER & ELVES

VULCAN

ALBERTA

Easy to Fill. **Xmas Goods**

Now on Display

Kodaks, Victrolas

A Nice Assortment of

Toilet Cases and Manicure Sets

Chocolates and Stationery in Xmas Packages

VISIT **TOYLAND**

A large shipment of TOYS just arrived, and are now on display.

Try some of our special line of bulk **Moirs' Chocolates**

D. C. JONES

DRUGGIST *Penall Remedies* VULCAN

Parker

SAFETY

SELF-FILLER

See special Parker Holiday Display. Come today

All sizes in dainty Christmas boxes, \$2.50, \$3, \$4, & \$5

FOR CHRISTMAS

The only Pen in the World with No Holes in the Wall

The Gift of Gifts

Fill it in 2 seconds—press the concealed SAFETY-SEALED button.

ORDER YOUR

Xmas Poultry

EARLY

THE 4X MARKET

GERMANS ARE KEPT IN IGNORANCE OF THE REAL TREND OF THE WAR

MANY MISLED BY OFFICIALLY CONTROLLED NEWS

Very Little is Known by the People of the Successes of the Allies
On the West Front, and if Real Facts were Revealed, they
Would Shake Foundations of the Teutonic Empire

In "An American's Report of Ten Months in Germany," D. T. Curtin, of Boston, Mass., writes as follows: Early in August last I was in Berlin. The British-French offensive which had begun on July 1, outwardly appeared to attract little notice in Germany. Even in the highest military quarters it was considered Britain's final bluff. The great maps in the shop windows of every street showed no change, and still show no change worth noticing. "The maps speak," say the Germans.

One hot evening in Berlin I met a young officer whom I had known on a previous visit. I noticed he was ill and out of sorts. He told me he had been unexpectedly called to his regiment on the western front. "How is that?" I said. He made that curious indescribable German gesture which shows discontent and dissatisfaction. "These English," he said, "are putting every man they have got into a final ridiculous attempt to make us listen to peace terms. My leave was cut short this evening. We had a glass of beer. 'You have been to England, haven't you?' he inquired. I told him I had been there last year. 'They seem to have more soldiers than we thought,' he said. 'They seem to be learning the business. My battalion has suffered terribly.'

The next day there were other rumors in Berlin, rumors unknown to the masses. It was suggested to me by a friend that if I wanted to learn the truth I should go to Potsdam and see the arrival of the wounded of the famous Prussian Guard, who had had a terrible experience at the hands of the English in Contalmaison on July 10. He drew me aside and told me that the state of things on the Somme if known throughout Germany would effectively destroy the pretension of the anti-German party, who believed that Germany had won the war and would hold Belgium, the conquered portion of France and Poland. He told me to go out to Potsdam with caution and warned me that I would have the utmost difficulty in getting anywhere near the artillery signs at the railway station.

I asked another extremely well-informed friend if anything particular was happening in the war, and told him I thought of going to Potsdam. He said: "What for? There is nothing seen there—the same old drilling and drilling." So well are secrets kept in Germany.

However, I went, and what I saw in Potsdam would, if known to the German people, shake the very foundation of the empire. The hypnotic effect of the German newspapers is not apprehended in Great Britain. Those newspapers are all directed from the foreign office, which can manipulate the thoughts of these docile people and turn their attention to a particular part of the war with the same celerity as the operator of a searchlight can direct the beam to any part of the sky. For the moment the whole German nation looks at the beam, nothing else. When people in England ask, "Aren't they beginning to learn the truth?" I reply that some are, but that the great majority think exactly what they are told. The great newspaper searchlight today is switched on Hindenburg. Almost all of these industrious human ants think of nothing but Hindenburg. The loan which is now dragging its slow length along is the "Hindenburg loan"; Silesia has named a town Hindenburg; newly arrived infants are loaded down with this name; the daily tobacco stores display "Hindenburg cigars"; and the bust of the fierce-looking warrior is in every middle-class house. The deification of Hindenburg and the downfall of England are the uppermost thoughts in the whole German mind, though a few thoughtful cynics in high places regard him as a well advertised dummy.

534,727 Teutons Taken

The Paris Journal of September 19 publishes a table of the prisoners and booty captured by the Allies on the four principal fronts from July 1 to September 18. The captures of the Rumanian army and the Saloniki army are not included. The figures are:

	Guns	Machine Guns	Prisoners
French	145	729	33,699
British	109	222	21,450
Russian	841	1,580	402,471
Italian	36	92	33,048
Total	1,131	2,624	490,668

These figures were obtained from the official communiques.

From September 18 to October 4, according to the communiques, the French increased their total of prisoners to 40,313, the British to 27,602, the Russians to 432,564, and the Italians to 34,248, giving a grand total of 534,727 prisoners taken on the western, eastern and southern fronts from July, when the Somme offensive began, to the present time.

He was a rascally young man, and kept very late hours, but had now joined the Fusiliers, and was ordered to the front, and on bidding far-well to his beloved he said to her: "Darling, when I am far away, wilt thou gaze at yon star every night and think of me?"

"I will, indeed, dearest," she replied. "If I needed anything to remind me of you I should choose that very star."

"Why," he asked, "because it is out so very late at night and looks so pale in the morning."

Substitute for Rubber

Australian Chemist Discovers Compound to Replace Regular Article

A question asked in the legislative assembly of Victoria about steps to prevent a certain valuable Australian invention from falling into the hands of the "rubber ring" have directed attention to a very interesting discovery. Mr. John Flint, Rushcutter's Bay, near Sydney, has, like others all over the world, been experimenting for years with a view to discovering a substitute for rubber. He claims to have solved the problem. His compound, which has been patented wherever possible, is said to have been partly the result of an accident. He had been working for years upon a certain formula. In making up another formula he made a mistake, and the result exceeded the expectations which he cherished all along. To put his discovery to a severe test, he made a motorcar tyre, one-half of which was rubber and the other half of his composition. The tyre has been used for four months, has travelled 1,500 miles and is still running.

Mr. Flint admits that as regards actual wear his compound shows slightly more depreciation than the rubber, but it is doubtful whether an ordinary observer would notice it. Since then, however, he has improved his compound, and its possibilities as a rival to rubber are plainly suggested by the fact that it can be made at a cost of 10 to 12 cents a pound. It is claimed for the new material that it will serve all the purposes for which rubber is used; that it will not ignite; and that when heated it will not melt.

To Isolate England

Pushful German Politician Outlines an "After the War" Scheme of Revenge

Herr Ernst Bassermann, the pushful windbag of a politician who leads the National Liberals in the Reichstag, devotes considerable energy to impressing on his compatriots the necessity for keeping a stiff back in their attitude towards England. For years before the war he recognized in him a man who neglected no opportunity of sowing discord between Germany and Great Britain. Since 1914, both in the Reichstag, in public addresses, and in the press, this extraordinarily vain individual has reminded his fellow countrymen that they have no enemy but England, and that so long as England is able to strike, no matter when or where, there will be no permanent peace for Germany.

Herr Bassermann's latest contribution to this question shows that he is in some doubt as to whether Germany will be able to impose such a final and conclusive peace. Things may happen, he admits, which will oblige Germany to agree to a peace which will leave the British part of her programme unsettled. Should this be inevitable it will be the duty and first object of German statesmen to make such a final arrangement with France, Russia, Italy and Japan as will prove to these countries that their interest no longer lies in supporting British policy.

After the peace, according to Herr Bassermann, Germany will be faced with a diplomatic task of enormous difficulty—nothing less than the complete alienation of England's present friends, including the United States. Her task will be to show that British ambitions, and her "iniquitous" claim to dominate the seas, are incompatible with the prosperity and legitimate ambitions of other nations.

With these diplomatic efforts, *pari passu*, will proceed the rapid building of a formidable navy, an undertaking which is certain to have the unanimous support of the German nation. Herr Bassermann does not divulge his scheme for alienating Britain's present friends, but on two points he lays special stress. In the first place, Spain, now so favorably inclined to Germany, as Bassermann would have us believe, must be completely won over. The key to our Mediterranean position is Gibraltar, and Spain must be shown that her profit lies in making the British position there untenable. With Gibraltar in the hands of Spain, our domination in Egypt and on the Suez Canal will be reduced to a shadow.

But it is with Russia where success will be surest and speediest. Russia is England's political antipodes, and all the powers in the world will never reconcile British and Russian pretensions in Asia. Herein lies Germany's opportunity, and the sound sense of German statesmen will be displayed in removing every obstacle from Russia's path which is calculated to hinder her in the pursuit of her ambitions. Herr Bassermann's absurdities are, of course, borrowed from the programme of the Pan-Germans, and it will be remembered that the late Professor Mommsen, who had a skewed knowledge of his country, once declared that the Pan-Germans were "Kolossale Esel" (colossal asses).

"Can you tell me where I can buy a good, healthy rattlesnake?" "What on earth do you want with a rattlesnake?" "My cousin Bill in Florida just sent me a pet alligator and I want to re-circulate."

Through a Tunnel To Verdun Front

Paul D. Cravath and Other Americans Took Chances in the Trenches

Just west of here, in the forest of Argonne, there is a remarkable military tunnel, 45 feet underground, running right up to within 300 yards of the German trenches. It is one of the most hard-pressed points around Verdun, but through this tunnel reinforcements move forward, without danger, relieving every two hours the men on the firing line.

There was a very American atmosphere about this tunnel when the Associated Press correspondent visited it, for the curious fact developed that the two officers in command were American residents, one a stock-raiser in Alberta, Canada, and the other a bank official of the Franco-American Bank at Los Angeles, Cal. Both were born in France, and when the war broke out left their American business to come home and fight. And now they are in full charge of this underground highway, leading up to one of the most desperate positions along the front. They are so American that they speak English instead of French, and the commandant's headquarters—a little nest in the clay—has a big picture of Uncle Sam hanging on the wall.

Creeping through the tunnel toward the first line the members of the visiting party knocked their steel casques on the roof, and plunged through water ankle deep. Paul D. Cravath, of New York, six feet six inches tall, was bent double in the struggle through the tunnel. Along the way they passed an electric plant throbbing with energy and pumping the fresh air which keeps the tunnel habitable. Further on in a large clay hole a kitchen was in full operation, with soldiers eating bowls of nudels.

As the visitors emerged from the tunnel into the front line French trenches the German trenches were plainly visible on the crest, only 300 yards away. The intervening space was swept clear as though by a cyclone. Instead of the beautiful green of the forest that was left at the other end of the tunnel, here the whole outlook was grey and desolate, the ground jagged and torn as by eccentric plows—not a vestige of grass or verdure, and the few gaunt trunks of trees stripped of their last leaf and looking like so many scarecrows.

"This has been a rather quiet day—only two mine explosions," said the commandant, "two men injured, one in the shoulder, the other in the leg. That is little, for often we have forty to sixty men killed or injured in these mine explosions, which go on continually as the Germans try to mine under our trenches and we try to mine under theirs."

Even beyond the front line French trenches, the French soldiers had pushed their observation posts into the fire-swept dividing line, 300 yards wide. Some of these daring men could be seen almost up to the crest where the German line ran. They were crouched behind heaps of boulders, rifles ready.

"Those men are only ten yards from the Germans," said the commandant.

As he spoke, Mr. Cravath said: "I see a German; there he is on the crest; you can see his uniform with the round cap."

"And he sees you, too," said the commandant. "You have been under fire," he added, as he led Mr. Cravath and the others to a more secure position. "It's good that the German didn't fire," remarked Cravath. "It might have been an international incident. Think of it—killing an American visitor to the French trenches!"

The ingenuity of some of the trench quarters along the way is shown in the use of empty glass bottles for windows. One officer pointed with pride to the very artistic effect he had secured with these empty wine bottles. A triple row extended all across the front of his log shack, giving light within and having rather a cathedral window effect without. The bottles are of white glass, used for bottling the white wine of Bordeaux.

The headquarters of General Neville, in command of the operations at Verdun, are quite a way outside the city, at a little cross-road hamlet, which cannot be named for military reasons. The house was a two-storey stone structure. It was in this same building that General Petain, who preceded Neville, and General de Castelnou made the plans on the first onrush of the Germans which held them until reinforcements could be brought up.

As we were at General Neville's headquarters a party of German prisoners came by. Already they were being sent to work, and instead of a gun each German carried a spade over his shoulder.

The Life of Books

The change which has come over the literary world, more especially that devoted to novel writing, during the past 4 years, has had a marked effect upon the life of books. The popular three-volume novel often enjoyed a life to be measured in years; what it lost in width of circulation it gained in length of days. With the modern novel it is exactly the reverse. It may starve the world, it may run into numerous re-issues in a record time, but it is as rocket-like in its fall as it is in its first flight. The novel of two generations ago had a less impetuous and more dignified career than its successor of today, but that, after all, is merely the result of the altered habits and customs of the day. On the surface, the activity and energy of the world seem to have received a mighty impulse. Whether our achievements are greater than our forefathers' is quite another matter.

A Strategist

Wife: This paper tells of a man out in Ohio who lives on onions alone. Hub: Well, anyone who lives on onions ought to live alone.—Boston Transcript.

France's Legacy After War

New Railways Built and Other Improvements Made Through Exigencies of the War

When the merry bells of peace ring throughout France, and her exiled sons turn to their devastated homes in Northern France, there will at least be some compensation for the deluge of blood and iron that turned their Edenic fields into a hell.

Mr. Warner Allen, with timely thought, reminds France of what she will possess as a legacy from the war. "There are many places in France," he points out, "that have for years been clamoring for light railway facilities. The exigencies of modern war have provided them today with a profusion of railway communications, and when peace is declared, however much the rails may have been torn up by shell fire, the tracks will still be there for future use."

"Similarly, all along the front roads have been broadened and multiplied. In certain districts, where the want of water was the main obstacle to progress, hundreds of wells have been bored, and it may be that at the end of hostilities districts which were practically barren and unpopulated will enjoy abundance of water and consequent prosperity."

"Then all the factories which have been constructed for the preparation of acids, tar products, powder, and explosives can be easily transformed into works that will make artificial perfumes, photographic materials, pharmaceutical products, and both organic and inorganic chemical dyes."

With a view to paving the way towards this important transformation, a number of powerful associations have been formed, of which one of the most important is the "Syndicat National des Matieres Colorantes," which is a combination of coal and metallurgical companies, papermakers, dyers, textile manufacturers, etc.

Dreams of Annexations

Germany Continues to Talk of Extension of Territory

The national bond in Germany is based upon force; nothing more true. And this is why the German people believe now, as they believed in 1870, that right is might. This is the everlasting truth to which Prince Bulow gives utterance. There is nothing unexpected in it. But even if we are not surprised at this opinion, it makes us pause to think. One of the most intelligent men in Germany, one whose political experience is of the widest, has only been able to draw one conclusion from the terrible drama which is at present shaking Europe to its foundations by the will of Germany—that is, that German militarism must be developed. "We must strengthen ourselves on our coasts and on our frontiers. The result of the war must not be negative, but positive. The re-establishment of the status quo ante bellum would mean for Germany not a gain but a loss. We must insist upon an augmentation of guarantees and of real securities."

Annexations and annexations, and still more annexations, such is the theme of Prince Bulow, just the same as those of Bismarck, Bethmann, Tisza and others. After four and twenty months of impotence, Germany confesses to what her intentions are. What would they have been if, as she intended, she had won in six weeks? No peace can be lasting which is not founded upon the complete and total defeat of Germany, a defeat which will enable her conquerors to take the maximum of guarantees against Prince Bulow's plans.

Prince Bulow knows the country will agree with him; but in expressing his views he pronounces the country's condemnation. German militarism and the German nation are one, he tells us. Hence the necessity imposed upon us of taking precautions in the future not only against the military organization, but also against the people who are identified therewith.—Le Temps, French Conservative.

Russian Professional Women

From the middle of the last century the women of Russia have asserted their eagerness for professional training. Teaching, surgery, medicine and government service have attracted the greatest number. When the medical schools were closed to them, they went to Switzerland and other foreign countries. A Russian girl took a doctor's degree, at Zurich in 1867. In the early 70's, admission of women to medical courses became a settled practice in Russia. In 1876, women surgeons in numbers distinguished themselves at the front in the Serbian-Turkish war; the same distinguished service has been given by them in the Russo-Japanese war and in the present conflict. Today women physicians are as prominent as men, and in some cities there are many more female than male dentists. More than 62 per cent of the teachers in the zemstvo schools are women, and the census of 1897 showed that there were four women to every five men in the state and public service.

Rapid Promotion

Little Louis was a smart boy and very anxious to forge ahead in the world. He got a job in the local bank. A wealthy uncle met him in the street one morning and said:

"Well, Louis, how are you getting on in business? I s'pose the first thing we know you will be president of the bank?"

"Yes, uncle," replied the boy, "I'm getting along fine. I'm draft clerk already."

"What!" exclaimed the uncle. "Draft clerk? Why, that's very surprising, but very good."

"Yes, uncle," replied the lad. "I open and shut the windows according to order, and close the doors when people leave them open."

Not on Any Team

She: I suppose we shall hear of nothing but football for the next three months. Her Brother: Well, sis, I don't see any necessity for you to kick.

SUPERIOR SYSTEM FOR HANDLING AND MARKETING WESTERN GRAIN

OVER THREE THOUSAND COUNTRY ELEVATORS

Some Interesting Information Given by Mr. C. A. Dunning,
General Manager of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator
Co., in Reference to Marketing Conditions in the
Prairie Provinces

There are in the three prairie provinces over three thousand country elevators operating at the present time with a total storage capacity of about fifty-eight million bushels. Of these three thousand, a large number are owned by line companies. Nearly two hundred are in Manitoba operated by farmers' companies, two hundred and sixty-one in Saskatchewan and about a hundred in Alberta. These farmers' companies handled approximately one hundred million bushels of the 1915 crop and are becoming increasingly an important factor in the handling of the crop of the West.

Speaking at Regina on the marketing of the grain through these elevators, Mr. C. A. Dunning, general manager of the Co-operative Elevator Company, showed in detail the various steps taken in the handling of the crop as well as the varying kinds of documents used in the movement of the crop from the country elevator to the ocean port.

Mr. Dunning stated that he had the opportunity of making comparisons in this direction when he was a member of the Royal Commission appointed by the Government some time ago to investigate marketing conditions, and he had come to the conclusion that the Canadian facilities for handling grain with respect to legislative regulation, grading and handling generally were superior to those of any other exporting country.

The Canadian facilities were far more advanced and efficacious than those in Australia. In the Antipodes the grain was handled in bags, the grading system was known as the "P. A. Q." or fair average quality style and could not for one moment compare with the Canadian. Russia, as well, was behind in its facilities, and no one in Europe would buy Russian wheat without seeing it.

Mr. Dunning also referred to the agitation which is going on in some quarters to permit mixing of grain in the terminal elevators and for provincial grading. He thought it would be the greatest mistake in the world to allow it. "The reputation of the Canadian Government grade certificate in Europe is too valuable to lose," he continued. "Any mixing of grades would not deceive the European miller for one moment, and our certificate would be held in the same suspicion as that of the United States."

Canada is situated geographically at a greater disadvantage than any of its competitors in the world's market. "We have a very long rail haul, and rail hauling of grain is the most expensive method. The United States can hardly be taken into account because they are becoming less and less a factor in the world's market. Any grain which they export and which comes into competition with Canada is chiefly exported from the two coasts or close to the great lakes, and thus they have a short haul."

Speaking with reference to the Argentine, Mr. Dunning stated that the grain growing area is nowhere more than five hundred miles from water transportation. This transportation is not like our great lakes, which involves two or three transfers, but is one of the greatest rivers in the world. Ocean-going steamers come right up to the ports. They have an advantage in view of the fact that they have the cheap peon labor, a thing not desired in Canada. Mr. Dunning pointed out that he was speaking at all times of conditions as they exist in normal times and his whole address must be taken from that point of view.

As to Australia, the wheat belt was merely a belt and nothing else. The belt was round the coast, for as everyone knew, the interior was a great desert. In Australia the wheat ripened and was threshed right on the field. There was no very great expense involved, and they also had an advantage in ocean transportation. The Australian tariff regulations with the Motherland gave them an advantage which Canada did not possess. Australia has a far more marked British preference than Canada for their importations of British goods. They had a lower freight rate because vessels coming to take wheat over came loaded with goods, while of the vessels carrying Canadian grain came either with half a cargo or with a cargo not very profitable.

India possessed the cheapest labor in the world, and Russia, the greatest wheat producing country in the world, could produce at a low cost.

"It is useless to speak of a home market," continued Mr. Dunning, "so long as we are exporting two-thirds of what we produce, and the possibilities of production, so far as grain is concerned, are so far ahead of the possibilities of consumption that it will always be regulated by the price at Liverpool."

The cost of producing grain in Saskatchewan was stated by the Saskatchewan Grain Commission to be approximately 62 cents to produce and place at the railway point a bushel in an average year, under average conditions by an average farmer. At the time this figure was made known there was a great deal of criticism of it, but Mr. Dunning said he was glad to see that this figure has been confirmed by the Census Bureau of the Dominion Government and the Department of Agriculture. Transportation and expenses to Liverpool cost approximately 34 cents in average times from the ordinary Saskatchewan country point, which meant

that when the price of wheat went below the dollar mark at Liverpool the farmer lost money.

German Terribleness

Never a More Monstrous Hallucination Than That Which Holds the Teutonic Mind

For twenty-five months the German soldier, like the German sailor, has been sowing hate and loathing and enduring detestation in the hearts of millions. He has not won a world by it; he has not won a war by it. The battles that he has won have been through the superiority of his organization, or his preparation, not through the fear he has put in the hearts of his foes. There has never been a time when his foe—that is, the individual fighting man—was afraid of him.

What a strange delusion this German idea is, at once ludicrous and revolting! How deeply into the mind of the German has sunk the chatter about a "superior race!" As if it were conceivable that people of the French, Russian or British nation, with all their centuries of war and courage, of battle and conquest behind them, could be shaken by the mere presence before them of troops of a nation which is but a newcomer in the world and has seen its capital occupied and its sovereigns humiliated, its armies routed and scattered by Frenchmen and Russians more than once.

Nor is it less preposterous for the German to imagine that the men who willingly and completely dedicate their lives to the service of their country, who go forth to battle prepared to die, can be frightened. Never was there a more monstrous hallucination than that which holds the Teutonic mind in thrall. The German sees himself irresistible, terrible, all-compelling; then he transfers this self-appraisal to the mind of his foe. To act upon the state of mind he conceives to exist in the enemy, he has recourse to devices which a foolish nurse might employ to terrify a nervous child.

There is only one thing that German terribleness has accomplished in this world so far. It has dug a gulf between the German and the rest of civilized mankind. Millions of men for the rest of their lifetime will feel toward the German as most of mankind feels toward a snake. The crimes, the offences against humanity, decency, against all human and divine law which has marked German policy since August, 1914, have opened a chasm that it will be many decades before a new German spirit could close.—New York Tribune.

High Cost of Living

Good Old Egyptian Days When Pigs Fetched Seven Cents

"Oh, for the good old days," someone will sigh when they learn, on the authority of Louis C. West, an instructor in history, that the high-cost-of-living-question was foreign to the experience of the ages before the word Christian was an appellation of our civilization.

In Roman Egypt in A.D. 79, with two aurei or about \$10, a bride could buy a trousseau that would make a modern millionaire turn green with envy. The authority mentioned says there was a time when a \$10 bill—in Egyptian papyrus—would purchase a complete trousseau, including gowns, linens, cooking and eating utensils, a youthful slave, furniture, a shelter hut and a camel.

Computed on this same basis, Mr. West points out that a wedding feast, comprising a dozen courses, would cost twenty cents a plate. Such a banquet would include fruit of jujube, dates, cake, cummin, pigeons, lotus, lentils, onions, vetches, wine and beer.

"Today," he says, "we pay far more for food, clothing, amusements, education, medicine and insurance, and get less. It is not an exaggeration to say that the Egyptian earning twenty cents a day could bring up a family with less worry and trouble than a Canadian workman of the present earning \$2 a day."

Among the domestic bargains which Mr. West says were available to the Roman Egyptians were straw at four cents a pound, a horse at \$1.80, a pig at seven cents, a sheep at nine cents and a Gallic slave at fifty-four cents.

Destruction of Rheims

Rheims in time of peace had six thousand houses intact; of these, two thousand have been entirely destroyed and three thousand have been damaged more or less seriously. The Germans have guns at a distance of just one mile from the Cathedral, and the Cathedral is in the very heart of Rheims. Even with their field guns of 77 calibre stationed at Nogent l'Abessee and in the famous fort of Brimont they can hurl shells upon the Cathedral. The two greatest industries of the city before the war were the woollen manufactures and the making of champagne wine. The Germans were unable to loot the bulk of the champagne supply or to wreck the immense mileage of wine cellars, but it is a different story with regard to the woollen industry. There is not a single woollen factory left in Rheims. The Germans' espionage system had revealed to them the location of every woollen factory, its capacity and equipment.

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Horse Blankets, Whips
Robes, Sweat Pads
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Harness from \$31.00 set up.
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Harness Repairing
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Farming and Ranching
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eign Countries \$2.00. Exchange must
be added to cheques.

The British Cabinet Crisis.

The political crisis of the past few days in Great Britain, while not an absolute surprise, matured suddenly, and almost before one could be aware of it, Mr. Asquith had relinquished his post, which has been taken by Mr. Lloyd George. The immediate cause of the change arose out of a difference of opinion between the two men as to the composition of the suggested smaller war council. The ex-premier could not agree to his having no voice in its deliberations, while Mr. Lloyd George believed that the management of the council should be left independent of the premier. No conciliation on this point was reached, and Mr. Asquith stepped out. Mr. Lloyd George has now the opportunity of constructing a new cabinet, but whether he will still hold to his idea of the premier having no voice on the war council remains to be seen. After his activities of the past two years it is difficult to conceive that he will leave himself out of it, although as this is written no decision has been intimated.

To many minds the idea of Mr. Asquith at the helm of the British Government was so deeply ingrained that it is difficult for them to re-adjust the situation. The work he has done is immeasurable, and that, taken with his record of office since 1906, places him in an unique position. Assuredly, no other man could have held together, through those troubled years, his followers and the house generally, as he did. With consummate skill he piloted the Liberal ship through many dark and forboding days, not the least of which were the historic times of the Home Rule trouble just prior to the war. Following shortly on these came the time of further dissatisfaction out of which rose the heterogeneous coalition government, an arrangement which has suffered the slings and arrows of outrageous fortune ever since its inception. At first there was hope, but little by little the canker of criticism, just and otherwise, began to tell on it. Uneasiness became apparent, and the government from which so much was hoped began to lose its virility. Restlessness showed, but through it all, by compromise and persuasion, Mr. Asquith still held together a cabinet in a manner no other man could have done. His genius lay in his innate ability to handle and hold together men who were at variance on principles of policy, and for over two years he has struggled with a situation no other leader has been faced with. But at length the day has arrived when, with dignity and honour, he surrenders the leadership to another who is no less popular than himself, and his retirement is due to the force of circumstances rather than any connivance among his co-workers.

Mr. Lloyd George is regarded as the strong man of Great Britain. Such he undoubtedly is, and his past has shown it. But has he the adaptability for leadership such as is possessed by his old chief, and will his fiery, thorough-going impetuosity allow him to hold together a cabinet? A leader he undoubtedly is; does he possess the restraint necessary to bring about the fusion and co-operation of his colleagues when things are not going well and there are differences of opinion? In that field Mr. George is still untried, and time alone will answer the question. But he is out to win the war, and if he does that, many things will be added to him.

The High Cost Of Living.

From one pet innovation we pass to another, and just at present there is a resounding call for an enquiry into the high cost of living. There is a certain amount of thoughtless impulse in our make-up, and probably that is why. Commissions and Boards of Enquiry may sit from now until Doomsday and evolve all manner of theories, some of them good and some of them bad, but not one of them will lead one jot or tittle toward bringing about the actual lowering of the price of living, for the simple reason that it can only be brought to pass by individual effort.

Put into other words, mankind is becoming more and more an expensive creature. His conceptions of his requirements and of what is necessary for his being are year after year calling into creation new lines of commerce and fresh forces of manufacturing and producing effort before unknown, until what was once a remote luxury enjoyed only through a sense of imagination, has become an indispensable part of every-day life. And so mankind goes on, ever evolving and demanding a higher sense of comfort and a more luxurious way of living, and the price of all this, ever accommodating in one direction, proceeds to rise in exact ratio with his desires, until it overtakes him and causes him to halt. Naturally, mankind blames the price, and not himself, for rising, which is hardly fair considering how assiduously he has striven to outstrip the mode of living of his forbears.

As long as mankind continues to demand, nothing will be denied him, but if he wants to reduce the cost of living he must look to his individual effort to do it. If he stopped eating apples to-day they would become a glut on the market, things of no value, but if he continues to demand them, up goes the price. And the same is true of everything from cellar dirt to diamonds.

The reduction of the high cost of living, like charity, commences at home, and neither Governments or Boards of Enquiry can do a thing except theorize about it as long as mankind refuses to acknowledge that truth.

The Patriotic Fund and U. S. Land Owners

Some little time ago we drew attention to the fact that there were no doubt many people residing in the United States who own land in Canada, who would be glad to subscribe to the Canadian Patriotic Fund if they were asked to do so. The proof of our argument was given during the past few days, for we received \$5.00 for the Fund from one of our United States subscribers and we are pleased to acknowledge it in another part of this issue.

This subscriber, in sending us the money, points out that "The obligation of absentee landlords to bear their share of the Empire's burden" was well taken up, and that while absentees may not be touch with the Patriotic Fund "there is little possibility of escaping the many appeals from the interests for which especially the Allies are fighting while, of course, we should heed these and remember the Patriotic Fund too," although the cost of living in the States is high.

Such a reply to our appeal is indeed gratifying, and while the subscriber is an old resident of these parts, he is no more under an obligation to subscribe than many others who have never lived here, but are receiving comfortable returns from their Canadian investments.

We trust that this will be the first of a number of similar donations from those across the line whose land is being protected for them by Canadian lives and sacrifice.

Make Reeves Store ---YOUR--- Headquarters for Xmas Goods

OUR Stock is still complete, but will likely be broken bad early next week, so do your buying early.

Get your

Fresh Fruits

Here. Our prices are the lowest

H. W. REEVES

VULCAN

ALBERTA

Notes

"It is a pity all cannot be gentlemen and sportsmen, even if we are enemies," declared the Crown Prince in a recent interview with a New York 'Times' correspondent. The German habits of gassing and looting are, of course, the last words in these desirable attainments.

Eggs from China are being shipped into Canada and the United States. Although they cannot be distinguished from the American product as far as appearance is concerned, many of them possess quite an oriental flavour.

After all, the chief worry in connection with Christmas presents is not so much what you will give as what you will get. The sensible man invariably presents his wife with a box of cigars.

A Chicago chef who is 75 years of age remembers the day when eggs sold for 5c a dozen. Many of us, however, remember eggs that we could not give away.

Grain Should Be Chopped Before Feeding

See us for your
Stickney and
Chatham Engines
and
Toronto Grinders

Guy Walker

Vulcan, Alberta

The Churches

VULCAN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
Meets in the Oddfellows Hall every Sunday evening for divine worship at 7.30. Sabbath School and Bible Classes at 8 P. M. Minister Rev. A. R. Schrag B. D.

Lodge: Directory

VULCAN LODGE No. 74, A. F. & A. M.
G. R. A. Regular meeting on the Tuesday on or before the full moon. Lodge of instruction two weeks before regular meeting. Visiting brothers welcome.

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I. O. O. F. SAMARITAN LODGE
No. 91, VULCAN, ALBERTA.
Lodge meets every Wednesday, at 8.00 p. m. Visiting brothers welcome.
L. F. Dawson, N. G.
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Meals at all Hours

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MILLINERY

I am opening a millinery
business in the office
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Carson, and I have a full
line of winter millinery

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Before You Buy Your

Machinery and TWINE

Call around and in-

spect our stock.
"Foston" and "Win-
ner" fanning mills
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VULCAN ALBERTA

Homestead Regulations

THE sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Lands Agency (but not Sub-Agency), on certain conditions.

Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required except when residence is performed in the vicinity.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter section alongside his homestead. Price \$3.00 per acre.

Duties—Six months residence in each of three years after earning homestead patent; also 50 acres extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth \$300.

The area of cultivation is subject to reduction in case of rough, scrubby or stony land. Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions.

W. W. CORY, C.M.G.

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior
N.B.—Unauthorized publication of
this advertisement will not be paid for

Christmas Suggestions

TOYS==Of every description, including mechanical Autos, Wagons, Boats, Mechanic Guns, Cannons, Dolls, etc.

Velocipedes==For the boys to run errands, strongly built to last for years.

Leather Goods==The best possible gift to give those in distant lands, easily forwarded without danger of breakage. Cushion Tops, Hand Bags, Bill Books, Banners, Manicuring Sets, etc., etc.

Children's Furniture==Why not give the little ones something that is durable and useful. Our line of children's writing desks, dressers, cradles, table and chairs, dishes, etc. would make presents worth giving.

China==Japanese fancy hand painted china. We have our usual large and well assorted stock from which to choose, including the new Konishike design.

Fire Co. and Kootenay Ranges==Give the whole family a pleasant surprise by buying a new Range, one that will give satisfaction and comfort.

IRVINGS, Limited

REMEMBRANCE

One of the joys of Christmas tide is the remembrance of old friends, our

Private Greeting Cards

Are the best you can obtain for design and price. You cannot fail to find what you are looking for. Prices 1.25 to \$10.

D. C. JONES

Auction Sale

—OF—

HORSES

At W. M. Parker's Ranch

Sec. 2-14-25, 17 miles S. and 2 miles W. of Vulcan

Tues., Dec. 19

At 12 o'clock sharp.

Free Lunch at Noon

7 Teams of Mares

Pair Sorrel Mares, 5 and 7 yrs. old, wt. 1250 each
" Black " 9 and 10 " " 1300 "
" Brown " 5 and 7 " " 1200 "
" Bay " 4 and 5 " " 1500 "
" Sorrel and Bay Mares, 3 and 6 yrs. wt. 1200
" Bay Mares, wt. 1200 lbs. each.
" 3 and 4 yrs. old, wt. 1200 each.

Mares are in foal to my Percheron Stallion "Nigger."
1 Buckskin Single Driver, wt. 1200; 1 Riding Horse.

3 Teams of Geldings

Team Sorrel Geldings, 3 yrs. old, wt. 1300 each; Team Bay Geldings, 3 yrs. old, wt. 1200 each; Team Bay Geldings, 3 yrs. old, wt. 1200 each.

7 two-year olds, 9 yearlings, 5 colts

TERMS:—Approved Notes bearing 8 per cent. interest will be accepted. Discount of 10 per cent for cash.

W. M. PARKER, Owner

Clarence Davis, Auct., Champion, Alta.

Phone R 204.

PAT. FUND COLLECTIONS

The following are the Nov. contributions to the Patriotic Fund

W. Bradin	2.00
P. H. Irving	10.00
F. Smart	2.00
A. J. Flood	8.00
F. A. Elves	20.00
W. E. Butchart	4.00
E. E. McIntosh	5.00
H. W. Reeves	10.00
W. H. Grant	6.00
W. D. Allan	5.00
A. G. Spooner	6.00
L. Backus	2.00
M. L. Gordon	5.00
J. Wolfe	20.00
A. Mitchell	25.00
H. P. Lyne	2.00
J. C. McDonald	1.00
J. Shields	.50
W. Clappison	.50
T. Farrand	1.00
G. Pettman	4.00
A. M. Trail	10.00
G. M. Whicher	10.00
D. C. Jones	10.00
A. C. Middleton	50.00
C. Pepper	50.00
J. H. Cook	5.00
J. S. Jamieson	40.00
W. H. McLean	1.00
H. J. Mabey	5.00
J. H. Whyte	10.00
R. M. Synge	25.00
H. Willard (100 bushels of wheat)	165.00
R. E. Dodds	10.00
	530.00

COAL FAMINE SERIOUS

People of Swift Current Face to Face With Want

Regina, Dec. 13.—A report today in the department of agriculture stated that at Swift Current there was a serious coal shortage, and according to the claim of a dealer at that point, three hundred families were faced with a coalless cellar. T. M. Molloy, head of the bureau of labor branch of the department, to whom the wire was sent, stated last evening that he had asked for information as to whether the situation was due to car shortage. If it was the department would at once take the necessary steps to have the cars rushed to that point. Information received tonight from Swift Current would indicate that in a general way car shortage is responsible, as well as neglect to place orders for coal sufficiently long ahead to insure delivery when the first cold snap came.

GERMANY WOULD HAVE MOST TO GAIN FROM ANY ARMISTICE

Britain Would Not Consider Peace Unless There Was Compensation for Belgium

London, Dec. 13.—The view expressed here is that Germany would have the most to gain from an armistice owing to recent losses on various fighting fronts and economic stringencies within the Teutonic territory. For that reason the prospect of an armistice is not regarded with favor in London, and the suggestion is advanced in some quarters that one of the chief motives prompting the proposal was to gain time.

Concerning unofficial reports that one of the Teutonic proposals is a return to the status quo before the war, except as to the creation of Polish and Lithuanian kingdoms, it is said here that this apparently is impossible from the British viewpoint, as it would not provide any compensation for Belgium, whose defense has always been referred to as one of the principal motives of Great Britain in entering the war.

In the same circles Russia's refusal also is expected of any settlement which would leave parts of Serbia within Teutonic authority, owing to the bearing of the Serbian question on Russia's entrance into the conflict.

AUSTRALASIANS ARE TREATED WELL BY THE RED CROSS

London, Dec. 11.—A privilege much appreciated by the Australasian soldiers in hospitals in England, which so far applies to men of the Australian and New Zealand armies alone, is that they may send unstamped letters to France.

The Australian Red Cross provides every wounded man with full personal hospital equipment. Special care is also taken that every man has a daily supply of cigarettes.

COL. ALLISON SUPPLY IN SUIT FOR \$1,250,000 IN COMMISSIONS

Montreal, Dec. 10.—An action to recover \$1,250,000, the balance of \$1,400,000 commission, from the Canadian Car and Foundry company on a contract with the Russian government for 2,000,000 shells has been brought by the Robert Dollar company of New York, acting as assignees for Messrs. Knaap, Dumbadze and Zimdin, who were representatives of the Col. Allison Supply company, of Canada. It is said the three Russians in question were to receive 70 cents per shell above the contract price, and the receipt of \$100,000 is acknowledged by the Dollar company.

For Christmas Your Photograph

The simple gift that lends the tone of friendship without the embarrassment of an obligation.

We have an exclusive line of beautiful mounts for CHRISTMAS Delivery.

THE VULCAN STUDIO

W. J. MORTON, Proprietor

Xmas Presents

Below we give you a few suggestions to aid you in your dilemma

Razors 1.50 to 3.50. Safety Razors 1.25 to 5.00
Shaving Brushes 25c to 1.50. Skates 90c to \$6
Hockey Sticks 15c to 90c. Pocket Knives 30c-\$3
Carving Sets in Cases - 2.50 to 7.50
Knives and Forks in cases - 9.00
Community and Rogers Silver Knives, Forks and Spoons.
Polly Prim Polishing Mop - 1.25
Express Wagon 2.50 to 7.00. Sleighs 30c to 1.75
Toy Wheel Barrows 90c. Toy Wash Board 25c
Toy Brooms - 20c. Cut Glass, etc.
A Washing Machine to run by itself - 80.00
White Sewing Machines. Gasoline Lamps \$10
Gasoline Lanterns \$10.00

John Wolfe

Hardware Merchant

Vulcan

Alberta

XMAS EXHIBITION SALE



WE are now supplied with a full line of all kinds of Xmas Goods for ladies and children is one of the best lines that is possible for us to carry here. We do not like to boast but feel we can save you money on your Xmas orders, and will be pleased to have the opportunity of serving you in this line. We wish to thank all those who have extended to us a portion of their business so far, and in future will give you the best money can buy.

BUCK & HOWSON, Vulcan

Suggestions for Mother and Sister Xmas Gifts

Crepe Blouses, Silk Blouses, Silk Dresses 12.50 to 20.00, Serge Dresses 10.00 to 18.00, Coats in tweed and plush at 20 per cent off. Fancy Neckwear, Fancy Hdfe. in lawn, linen and crepe De chine, Silk Gloves, Silk Hose, combed wool sweater sets, coat, sash and cap to match 8.50, Silk crepe de chine, 36 inches wide at 1.75 yd. for blouses and dresses Felt slippers, Patent and kid high shoes, Fancy Table col-rs, caps, Silk undershirts, Boudoir, Eiderdown comforters, Silk and crepe de chine corset covers, Silk neck scarfs Barretts and combs, Viyella Flannels for blouses, large stock of children's wear at prices to suit all, Boys suits, overcoats, rubbers, overshoes, gloves mitts, etc.

Ladies and Children's Hockey Shoes in blk. and tan

Groceries

Canned goods, all kinds Almonds, Walnuts, Peanuts, Candies, B. B. Beans, Oranges, Jap oranges by the box McIntosh red apples, Moir's chocolates, bulk in all the new flavours Fancy Layer Figs, Olives, celery, cranberries, Maple Syrup, Honey in comb & bulk

12-ft. wide linoleums now in stock

It will pay you to deal here, you will find our stock up-to-date in every particular. We buy for cash, therefore, we are in a position to get the best now when stocks are scarce.

Make this your headquarters for Xmas

Children's Sweater Sale

A beautiful range, but we have too many, and will give 10 percent discount from now until Xmas. Our prices on this line are below today's wholesale prices.

Canadian Pacific Winter Excursions 1916

To the East—
On sale daily during December. Final return limit, 3 months from date of issue.

To the West—
On sale December 4th to 9th, 1916, Jan. 8th to 13th, Feb. 6th to 10th, 1917. Final return, April 30th, 1917.

To the U. S.—
On sale daily during December. Final return limit three months from date of issue.

To the Old Country—
With Atlantic Steamship ticket, five months final return limit. On sale during December.

Full information and tickets from any C. P. Agent, or R. DAWSON, District Passenger Agent, Calgary

Good Things To EAT

SAT. Dec. 16

The Ladies of the Ladies Aid will hold a Pantry & Needlework Sale at the Motor Inn Garage, from 3 to 5 pm

Fine Things To WEAR

SCHOOL REPORT

	No. on roll	Aver.	pc.
Senior.	30	24.13	80.45
Inter.	31	22.56	72.77
Junior.	38	33.67	89.39

The following shows the position in class after November test:
Grade X. Ruth Boose, Effie Reid, Irene Terry.
Grade IX. Uretta Seaman, W. McPherson.

Grade VIII. Philip Frost, Dorothy McQueen, Ruby Graham, Josephine Mutz, Mae Jarrett, Annie McCliment, Minnie Lundgreen, Laura Bailey, A. Smart, Mary Clappison.

Grade VII. Teddy Mutz, Clara Bailey, Leo Rutten, Fordyce Smart, Pauline Branson, Earl Adams.

Grade VI. Adelaide Cook, Russell Carruthers, Wilfred Recor, Mildred MacPherson, Vera Vanskiver, Bernard McDonald, Wilbert Rutten, Glen Jarrett, Doris Johanson.

Grade V. Laura Terry, Bertha Mutz, Martha Balstad, Frances Recor, Elizabeth Flood, Vera Mertis, Everett Gardner, Lily Korczynski, James McDonald, Nellie Powell.

Grade IV. Cora Gardner, Lester Carruthers, Willie Butchart, Addie Flood, Bada Lundgreen, Willie Kaiser, Ida Eamor, Olive Carr, Henry Carr.

Grade III. Joe Korczynski, Jennie Cook, Fern Bailey, Andrew Schrag, Bernice Henry, Mary Terry, Jack Trail, Clyde Clark, George McPherson, Hazell Carr, Reba Powell.

Perfect Attendance—Lily Korczynski, Bertha Mutz, Cora Gardner, Fern Bailey, Jenny Cook, Andrew Schrag, Jack Trail, Bernice Henry, Joe Korczynski, Dorothy McQueen, Philip Frost, T. Mutz, Stella Dewie, George Seaman, Teddy Irving, Minnie Korczynski, Norman Jennejohn, Robert Knowles, Florence Recor, Phyllis Trail, Ernest Granlein, Lowell Granlein, Marian Lebow, Bee Jennejohn, Ralph Schrag, Genevieve Hutson, Margaret Smart, Russell Robbie.

SASKATCHEWAN LIBERAL

Regina, Sask., Dec. 13.—T. M. Ben, general secretary of the Saskatchewan branch of the patriotic fund, made the following announcement tonight with respect to the campaign just closed to raise \$300,000 by voluntary contribution for the needs of the fund for the coming year:
"From reports at hand and information received there is no doubt but that the \$300,000 will be forthcoming. Saskatchewan has to raise \$1,000,000 for the coming year, of which some \$700,000 is raised by means of a provincial patriotic fund tax. Mr. Ben paid a tribute to the excellent work of the local branches throughout the province during the campaign week."

SNAKE CREEK NEWS

Wm. Chapell has a new Chevrolet car.
J. McKay from Ontario has bought G. Rowes place.

Mr. and Mrs. Hadley Mt. and Mrs. Balstead and Mr. and Mrs. Campbell motored to Calgary in Mr. Campbell's new "studebaker"

Pte. Ed Elleson of 211th Bat. spent a few days in this district visiting friends before he went overseas.

Messers Leo and Herman Spankey have new Fords.

Two of Mrs. Nortons nephews one from Maple Creek Sask. and one from Minnesota are visiting her.

Mr. and Mrs. Will visited in Calgary last week.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. J. Richardson on November 25th a son.

Miss Florence Whitby visited Mrs. A. Will for a few days.

J. Marshall and wife and G. McKay and wife spent a few days in Calgary.

Miss Mary cothley of Fort Bennet Montana is visiting Mrs. J. Marshall.

Born on Dec. 4th to Mr. and Mrs. P. Norton a son.

Mr. Bryants visited at Queens-town on Sunday.

E. Arney made a business trip to Foremost this week.

Mr. Williams has been sick and school was closed for a few days last week.

Mr. McIntyre's visited at Badens on Sunday.

T Dewitt left for his home-stand up north last week His father went as far as calgary with him

Mrs D McIntyre has returned from Montana

Miss L Duncan, former teacher of Prospect Slope, left for Okotoks and is going to Ontario later

Mr and Mrs Munson Elva, Robert, Loyd and Rodney are mororing to Montana. They are taking two cars and expect to spend the winter in different States.

Miss E. Bertrand and Jack Baden and Miss M. Baden and Vic. Bertrand motored to Nanton on Sunday.

Mrs. Leahey has been sick, and Dr. Stanley of High River was out to see her on Sunday, she is improving now.

The Ladies Institute have their annual Meeting at Mrs. Joe Myers on Thursday next at 2 p m sharp

Mrs P Myers' brother and sister left for Ontario last week.

B. C. RESTAURANT

Ice Cream
Meals served at all Hours
Ice Cream, Cigars, Tobaccos, Soft Drinks, Candies, Fruit
VULCAN ALBERTA

BANK OF HAMILTON



ESTABLISHED 1872

START NOW

There's no time like the present. Put off saving and you will never accumulate a competence. Start a savings account at the Bank of Hamilton today. Small sums received of \$1.00 upward.

BANK OF HAMILTON

A. M. TRAIL, MANAGER

Capital Authorized \$5,000,000
Capital Paid-up - \$1,000,000
Surplus - \$3,478,000

Advertise in The Advocate

ANNOUNCEMENT OF Opening

Do You Want Satisfaction and Cleanliness?

IF you do, come and see us. We have opened an up-to-date store, and are handling all kinds of candy, chocolates, fresh pastry ice cream, tobaccos and smokers' sundries. We also have in addition a tea room where you may obtain light refreshments at any time. See our Christmas boxes.

Elite Confectionery

(Next to 4X Market)
VULCAN ALBERTA

Auction Sale

—OF—

Horses and Cattle

Wed., Dec. 20

14 1-2 miles south and 2 miles west of VULCAN on the N-E 1-4 Sec. 23-14-25.

Commencing at 12 o'clock sharp. FREE LUNCH at noon. The following live stock will be sold, owing to shortage of summer pasture.

45 Head of Cattle

19 Cows, one with calf at foot, three to be fresh soon, and the balance will be fresh in spring; 4 steers, coming two years old; 20 head of extra good spring calves; 1 roan Durham Bull, two years old; 1 roan Durham Bull, 1 year old.

This is a good lot of cattle.

TERMS:—Time to November 1st, 1917, on approved notes, bearing interest at 8 per cent. A discount of 8 per cent. will be given for cash.

DITTO BROS., Owners

CLARENCE DAVIS, Auctioneer
Champion, Alberta. Phone R-204

You Tackle The Problem

Of heating your house before it is too late and winter overtakes you. Throw out the dirty, dusty heaters which are such an annoyance and put in an up-to-date

FURNACE

It will save you time, money, worry and coal. Come in and see me about it. Estimates gladly supplied.

W. E. BUTCHART

Vulcan, TINSMITH Alberta

Now Let's Build a Home

Just arriving some bright, clean interior finishing lumber

Beaver Lumber Co.

LIMITED

AT YOUR SERVICE. Vulcan, Alta.

DODGE BROTHERS CAR

DODGE Brothers Motor Car has many features that are unusual in a car of so moderate a price, and represents a combination of refinement, efficiency and equipment that is of more than ordinary interest to the intending purchaser.

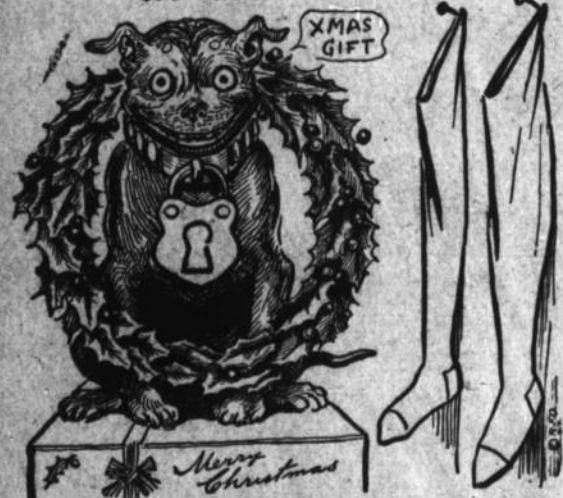
Price \$1225.00

Call and I shall be pleased to demonstrate the car.

R. E. DODDS, Vulcan Livery

Try an Advt. in The Advocate

Give them something useful



If you're troubled with that problem, "What Shall I Give," come straight to our store and see how quickly it will be solved. Our Christmas Present Goods are sensible, "useful" things. Your Christmas money goes a long way in our store. Come in now.

For Boy or Girl--Skates, Sleighs, Tool Chests, Mechano Builders, Pocket Knives, Hockey Sticks, Watches.

For Father--Carving Sets, Razors, Gillette Safety Razors, Strops, Skates, Pocket Knives, Electric Torches, Gasoline Lanterns, Foot Warmers.

For Mother--"Community" Silver, "1847" Silver, Casseroles, "Sterno" Heating Outfits, Cut Glass, Cutlery, Scissors, Nickel Plated Tea and Coffee Pots, Roasters, etc.

George Pettman

Vulcan, Alberta

RESENT EFFORTS OF SOME AMERICANS FOR PEACE

Sharp Rebuke to American Intrigues by Leading London Newspaper

London. Reports received from the United States that an organized effort is being made there with peace the objective have brought out several editorials in opposition to such a move.

"If the allies are even reduced to an armistice by the American intrigues," says the Morning Post, "they would regard the United States as a traitor to the cause of world freedom. Therefore we suggest to our American cousins that, as they have decided to take no part in the war except to make money out of it, it would be wisdom for them to leave us to fight out what is after all their battle."

The Morning Post argues that the Germans are willing for peace immediately and would give the entente everything they desire, but only on one condition, namely that Germany be allowed a free hand in Central and South America.

"We understand," the newspaper adds "that that condition has been put forward—of course discreetly and unofficially—by the German government, and that it has been rejected by the allies. But why should it be rejected? We are selling our South American securities and if the Americans really want peace and do not object to having Germany for a neighbor, why should England intervene?"

"Any time in the last 10 years we could have had an agreement with Germany by allowing her a free hand across the Atlantic. Great Britain stands between Germany and America like the counter scarp of a fortress and if the Americans induce us to peace before this job is finished what they will have achieved is to destroy their best defence against Germany."

"The Americans, who if we may say so with politeness, are rather painfully ignorant of European affairs, do not seem to realize that Germany is fighting for not merely the domination of Europe, but the domination of the whole world. And if the allies are defeated what is there to stand against Germany?"

SHIPLOADS OF GRAIN FROM FORT WILLIAM WORTH \$1,325,000

American Bottoms Beginning to Arrive in Large Numbers

Fort William, Ont. --The American steamers Charles Hubbard and E. N. Ohl cleared from the local harbor today for Buffalo, with the most valuable cargo of grain taken out this season. These vessels carried, combined, 510,000 bushels of flax, which, it is stated, is about \$150 a bushel, making their cargoes equal in value to over \$1,325,000.

Navigation for the package freighters will close tomorrow at midnight. Extensions of policies may be had to December 12. Grain boats are being entirely governed by weather conditions. American bottoms are commencing to arrive in large numbers for grain. Out of 1,697,000 bushels shipped today, only 184,000 bushels went to Canadian ports.

U.S. IMPORTING MUCH GRAIN FROM CANADA THIS SEASON

Not Enough High-Grade Grain for Milling Purposes Across the Line

Port Arthur, Ont. --Although about 15 United States vessels have arrived at Port Arthur and Fort William for grain, the Lake Shippers' association state that the number of American vessels in port is but a quarter of the number generally here at this time of the year, and gives the cause as being that the shipment of a comparatively light this fall. There is an extremely heavy movement of grain to Duluth this year, caused by the fact that the United States has not the high-grade grain for milling purposes, and are now importing from Argentina and from Canada.

One official in the board of grain commissioners' office stated that he had reliable information to the effect that one-half of the 1916 crop in the west has been already marketed, and as a result he states the shipments by lake during the remainder of the fall, by rail during the winter, and by lake in the spring of 1917 will be very light compared with former years.

GENEROSITY FROM BARBADOES

Three or Four Invalid Canadian Officers to Be Entertained There

Ottawa. The military hospitals' commission announces that a leading medical man in Barbadoes has most generously offered to entertain for two or three months, three or four invalid Canadian officers of the C.E.F. who have seen service at the front.

The Royal Mail Steam Packet company has also offered a free passage to the West Indies and back to a limited number of officers.

It is stipulated that the officers shall not be so ill as to be unable to take care of themselves. Any desiring to take advantage of these offers are requested to communicate with the secretary, military hospitals' commission, Ottawa.

SERGEANTS WERE SENTENCED

Two Toronto Soldiers Were Caught Stealing

Toronto. Staff Sergeants E. M. Wilson and F. W. Chapell, of the Toronto Base hospital, who were found guilty of stealing public goods, have been sentenced. Wilson got 90 days hard labor in a civil prison, and Chapell 66 days detention in a guard room. Both lost their ranks. The officers and men of the base hospital formed a hollow square on the hospital grounds yesterday to hear the sentence, in accordance with military custom.

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS

Medicine Hat--Showing of a film illustrating the processes of irrigation in southern Alberta in Medicine Hat yesterday and today, brought home to the audiences in a very practical manner the advantages of irrigation. The Medicine Hat district is enjoying immense prosperity on account of most successful crops the last two years. Farmers are recognizing these crops were made possible by the unusual rainfall, and under irrigation similar results could be obtained every year.

Strathmore--Experiments in growing white clover for seed in Strathmore district indicate that this branch of agriculture is entirely feasible. Excellent seed has been produced from small plots. White clover seed is now retailing at \$1.10 per pound. The present source of supply is chiefly Wisconsin, and Indiana.

Stirling--H. J. Achenbach, of Duluth, Minn., who owns a half-section of land here, had a yield of 6,461 bushels of wheat off 200 acres of stubble, averaging 32 bushels to the acre.

Regina--The sheep and swine sale here was very successful. The average price of sheep was \$29.00; average swine, \$27.00. A Shropshire ram sold for \$110, and about a dozen others range from \$50 to \$70, and one at an even \$100. The average price of mature Shropshire rams was \$39.00.

Zeppelin Lost--Two Zeppelins were brought down in Monday night's raid on the northeast coast of England. The crews of both airships perished.

Crowning of New Emperor--The London Times says it is reported Emperor Charles of Austria will shortly be crowned at Budapest king of Hungary and of the triune kingdom of Croatia, Slavonia and Dalmatia.

No Damage Done--Reports from the north of England indicate that the latest raid by German airships was futile as far as the infliction of any damage was concerned.

Greek Government Appeals--The government of Greece has appealed to the neutral nations through the Greek diplomats at the respective neutral capitals against the "coercions being employed by entente powers toward Greece."

Cannot Decide--Inquiries regarding the loss of the British hospital ships, Britannic and Braemar Castle, sunk recently in the Aegean Sea, have failed to establish whether they were destroyed by mines or torpedoes.

The Supreme Command--Archduke Eugene of Austria, has been made a field marshal and promoted to supreme command of the Austro-Hungarian forces in succession to Archduke Frederick of Austria.

Dias Force Busy--According to refugees from Tampico, a Felix Dias force has captured Victoria, the capital of the border state of Tamaulipas in which Tampico is situated, and a provisional government has been set up. Dias troops are reported to be going toward Matamoros and Nuevo Laredo, two Rio Grande gateways.

More Deportations--Deportations of Belgians between 17 and 56 years of age began in the Liege district on Monday, according to an Amsterdam dispatch to the Morning Post. The dispatch said the town itself has not yet been drawn upon.

Villa at Chihuahua--Villa has captured Chihuahua city. General Jacinto Trevino, commander of the Carranza forces at Chihuahua city, has fled to Terrazas, 20 miles north of the city. Wires have been received from Trevino at Terrazas announcing that he had been driven from the city, but that he was about to effect a junction with General Murguía, and attempt to drive Villa from the place with his combined forces.

Enlarging Hospitals--Instructions have been sent to England by the Ontario government for the immediate preparation of plans and estimates for the enlargement of the Ontario military hospital at Orpington, England, which would give capacity for 2,014 beds.

German Made Raid--An official German statement given out says German naval forces have made another raid close to the English coast, near Lowestoft, capturing a vessel.

Escape of Prisoners--Opening the cell door by manipulation of the heavy iron bolt, beating their guard into insensibility and stealing two horses, the property of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police, from the police racks stable, were the methods which Bill Niblausk and Mike Shumanak employed to gain their liberty at Moose Jaw.

Rumanian Situation Improves--The military situation in Rumania is improving for the Rumanians, according to a dispatch by the Wireless Press from Bucharest via Rome. The Rumanian retreat, it is added, is proceeding in perfect order on a settled front.

Higher Wages in Canada--F. A. Ackland, Canadian deputy minister of labor, in the annual report of the department, noted that "the pressure of the rising cost of living and the increasing scarcity of labor in many lines of industry, a natural result of the extensive recruiting, have been the cause of the general movement in the direction of higher wages."

German Aeroplane Over London--Flying at a great height, a German aeroplane passed over London and dropped six bombs on the capital. Four persons were injured and only slight material damage was caused.

DR. MAGILL RESIGNS

Head of Dominion Grain Commission Now Secretary 'Peg Grain Exchange

Ottawa. --The resignation of Dr. A. A. Magill from the position of head of the Dominion grain commission, a position which he held since the inception of the board in 1912, was received by the trade and commerce department today. Dr. Magill has resigned to take the position of secretary of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, a position which entails less travelling and that incidentally carries with it a higher salary.

STEADY DEMAND FOR WOOL

Boston. --The Commercial Bulletin will say tomorrow: "There was a steady demand for wool during the week and prices advanced slowly but surely. Sales of territory wools in the original bales have been made largely in the range of \$6 to \$11. Attempts to contract wool here and there in the west did not result in much of the product being taken. Manufacturers who have made a further 10 per cent advance in wages are well sold ahead on goods and find the demand for cloth sufficient to enable them to realize higher prices."

The Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company Limited

was organized by the farmers of the Province of Alberta in 1913—its growth has been phenomenal.

There are now 102 Elevators equipped to handle your grain. At any time your Company is in a position to make you track quotations—to handle your grain on consignment, or to give you by letter, wire or telephone the fullest information regarding prices and conditions. And remember it is your own Company co-operative in its work, organized to help, giving at all times prompt service, courteous attention, quick returns.

SEE OUR AGENT

The Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company Limited

320-340 Lougheed Building - - Calgary

TRY AN AD. IN THE VULCAN ADVOCATE

The ALBERTA LIVERY FEED and SALES STABLES

[Successor to Chris' Sale Stable]

First Class Attention Given to Horses

Give Us a Trial. Always Open. Auto Livery in Connection

OUR SALES STABLES--We have a number of first-class work horses, mares and geldings, for sale.

J. L. SLOANE, Prop. Vulcan, Alberta

Our Office and Sheds are now being erected at

Kirkaldy

We are putting in a large stock of all kinds of lumber

Beaver Lumber Co.

LIMITED

SAFETY FIRST

Equip Your Farm Buildings With

—THE—

Delco Electric Light System

GUARANTEED to give absolute satisfaction in every way. The best of light for the least cost and trouble, besides eliminating any possibility of fire. I shall be glad to give a demonstration of this system.

Call or Phone 54 or 23

C. E. Henry

VULCAN, ALBERTA

Moving

"Dad," said the eight-year-old of the family, "here's a book that says that Orpheus was such a fine musician that he made trees and stones move."

"Son," said father, solemnly, "your sister Bess has Orpheus beaten. Her piano-playing has made twenty families move out of this building in the last three months."—Puck.

It's Bovril they want

Bovril makes other foods nourish you. It has a Body-building power proved equal to from 10 to 20 times the amount of Bovril taken.

LADY URSULA'S HUSBAND

—BY—
FLORENCE WARDEN

Word, Lock & Co., Limited
TORONTO

(Continued)

"It's a hard thing that you're asking of a fellow," he said, in a would-be light tone, trying to be playful. But she was too much in earnest for that.

"It ought not to be hard," she urged. "All I want to be sure of is that I am right about you, and that the others—those that think me foolish for trusting you—are wrong. I want you to swear that I am right."

There was a pause. "You are right," he said at last, gently.

"Swear!" she whispered. His hand tightened upon hers. "I swear it."

She lay back, satisfied, and the expression of her features altered and became more peaceful. She had had a restless night, but Paul did not know how sleepless, how uneasy, it had been—did not guess until, to his surprise, when he had been holding her hand in his for some twenty minutes, he looked down at her, and saw that in the broad daylight, at half-past twelve o'clock, she had fallen fast asleep.

There was moisture in the rascal's eyes as he withdrew his hand from hers, placed a light rug over her, and slipped quietly out of the room.

He went downstairs and slunk out of the house by himself, deeply touched, thoughtful, and ashamed. This woman who had loved him, trusted him, married him, and who had then lost her confidence and found it again, had reached down, with the sweet strength of her womanhood, to all that was best in him. She had called to his long-sleeping conscience, and conscience had wakened out of her long sleep and was troubling him as he had never before. For the first time in his life he knew what it was to consider the claims of another; to look at life from a point of view other than his own.

The change in him did not perhaps go down much deeper than this, that he wanted to be able to satisfy her, and knew that she would be satisfied with nothing less than absolute rectitude in the man she loved. But such as it was, this standard of life was the best he had ever had, and the desire in him to live up to it was a genuine one.

He wanted to have done with crooked ways, and to "go straight." But retribution was on his heels for deeds he had done, and wished to have done with—and he knew it.

CHAPTER XX.

When Paul told Gane that he knew there was a detective watching him, he spoke from conjecture rather than from absolute knowledge, for he had not seen the person in question. He had, however, heard from his valet that there was talk among the servants to the effect that a man suspected of being a detective was watching in the grounds, and this was enough for Paul.

It was not to be risked that Brady Gane should be followed with the jewels in his possession, and although Paul was now exceedingly anxious to find some way of breaking with his old confederates, and would have been quite ready to get rid of all the stones to effect a definite separation, he dared not take any short cut to

liberty which might land him in fresh difficulties.

For there were several things to be considered. For one, there was a satisfactory story to be concocted to account for the disappearance of the jewellery about which so much had been heard at the time of his marriage. It would have been easy to find such a story for Lady Ursula, who had never been anxious to keep them except as proofs of Paul's independence.

But there was her family to satisfy, and Lord Gravenhurst would be likely to make very close inquiries into the matter if the jewels were to disappear, without leaving a trace behind.

Then there was the difficulty of handing over to the two confederates—Brady Gane and Will Evans—their share of the stones in such a manner and such a place as to avoid being caught in the act by the police, who were evidently on the alert.

He felt fairly sure that he himself was not being watched; but if Gane were shadowed, and the stones were traced to him, Paul would certainly be dragged into the business.

Probably the remaining difficulty—the desire to restore the jewels to their rightful owners in Vienna—was by far the weakest of the impulses which possessed Paul. But in the superstitious reverence which formed part of his new love for his wife, even that feeling had some place.

He wanted, as he had said, to turn over a new leaf, and this he could hardly do while so much plunder remained in his hands.

In the meantime there was the fear of Gane, and still more of Evans, to trouble him. The Welshman was a vindictive and mean little rascal at the best of times, and his temper would not be improved by the failure of his companion to obtain possession of the stones.

These considerations made Paul moody, and some among the house party were not long in discovering that there was a conspicuous change in him.

Also it was noticeable that Lady Ursula's frank happiness was shadowed by some vague cloud.

Hugo noted these facts to Lady Emmeline, who had grown somewhat distant to her brother-in-law, following the lead set by Lord Eastling.

Of course this attitude of her brother and sister was observed by Lady Ursula, and formed a new trial for her gentle patience.

It was on the day following the visit of Brady Gane, and before Paul had found a solution of his many difficulties, that Hugo, strolling out into the grounds, and coming, by accident of course, face to face with Lady Emmeline as she was feeding the golden pheasants in the aviary by the rose garden, made some comment upon Paul's moroseness.

"He used to be such a lively fellow," said Hugo. "But this marriage of his seems to have spoilt him altogether."

"You seem to forget that he's married my sister," said Lady Emmeline with some indignation.

"No, I don't. On the contrary, I was going to say that marriage has spoilt her, too. Matrimony is responsible for having ruined two lives," he added pensively.

"What nonsense!" cried the girl. "If Paul Payne is spoilt it isn't by his marriage. As to my sister—well, I'm very sorry she fell in love with him."

"Indeed don't see why you should say that," said Hugo, standing up for the friend for whose introduction to the earl's family he felt himself to be responsible. "She appears to be very fond of Payne."

"She's a great deal too fond of him," said Lady Emmeline sharply.

"Don't you think that, if we must have this absurd and ruinous institution called marriage, it's better for the contracting parties to have some attraction for each other?" demanded Hugo judiciously.

"Oh, I suppose so."

"At any rate, it's quite usual," said Hugo.

"What handsome birds those pheasants. We can talk about them any time. Let us go on about marriage. It's a theme on which I could talk for hours."

"But you never say anything in the least interesting or intelligent about it," cried Lady Emmeline, with sudden and suspicious demureness.

He seemed rather disconcerted.

"Don't! Now I really thought I did. I'm always against it, you know, while you stand up for it."

"I used to, perhaps," broke in Lady Ursula. "But I've changed my mind. Since I've seen a little more of its effects upon my sister's spirits, I'm quite ready to agree with you that it ought to be abolished."

Hugo was scandalized.

"I never said that," objected Hugo, at last.

"Didn't you? Well, it doesn't matter," cried Lady Emmeline inconsequently. "There's the postman. I must see if I've got a letter."

"What letter are you expecting?" demanded Hugo with sudden anxiety.

But she would not tell him.

"Oh, it's not so very important," she said, growing demure again.

"I'm expecting a letter, too," cried Hugo, in a vicious tone. "Very important, mine is. Let's go and way-lay him."

But the postman had no letters for either of them. There was the usual batch for the head of the house, or two for members of the party, and one for Paul, which Lady Emmeline undertook to deliver to her brother-in-law.

Hugo was disgusted when she took this excuse for going into the house, she had got into a disagreeable habit of cutting short the interviews with

him which he spent most of his time in contriving, and Hugo was beginning to think that he disliked her.

But in this he was wrong.

Lady Emmeline delivered the missive to Paul, who was writing letters in the study. He knew the handwriting, which was round, clear and good, the modern free school hand. He recognized it as that of Brady Gane, and opened the letter with apprehension, which proved to be well founded.

Gane informed him that he and Evans were being "shadowed," that Evans had turned "nasty," and that Paul had better "look out." On the whole, the letter was not ill-natured, although the writer expressed some impatience that "Syd" had not yet found a way of handing over the jewels safely.

"Will says you don't mean to, but I know better," was the line that struck Paul as having a peculiarly unpleasant significance.

(To Be Continued.)

"Waiter, it seems to me the portions have grown much smaller."

"Yes, sir, but see how the place has been enlarged."—Boston Evening Transcript.



Of all overworked women probably the housewife is the hardest worked. She has so much to attend to, with very little help. Her work can be lightened if she knows the value of system and she should try and take a short rest in the daytime. A physician who became famous almost over the world, Doctor Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., the specialist in women's diseases, for many years practiced medicine in a farming district. He there observed the lack of system in the planning of the work.

If it is a headache, a backache, a sensation of irritability or twitching, and uncontrollable nervousness, something must be wrong with the head or back, a woman naturally says, but all the time the real trouble very often centers in the organs. In nine cases out of ten the seat of the difficulty is here, and a woman should take rational treatment for its cure. The disorder should be treated steadily and systematically with Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription.

For diseases from which women suffer "Favorite Prescription" is a powerful restorative. During the last fifty years it has banished from the lives of tens of thousands of women the pain, worry, misery and distress caused by these diseases.

If you are a sufferer, get Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription in liquid or tablet form to-day. Then address Dr. Pierce, Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., and get confidential medical advice entirely free.

CHURCH UNION IN CANADA

A Clear-Cut Statement from the Union Committee of Presbyterian General Assembly

The following statement has been issued by the Church Union Committee of the General Assembly:

The General Assembly of our Church, at its meeting in Winnipeg in June last, resolved to unite with the Methodist Church and the Congregational Churches in Canada in terms of the resolution hereto appended, and appointed a committee to carry out this policy.

Although the actual consummation of the Union cannot be effected for several years, the decision of the Assembly was so momentous that this committee, at its first meeting on July 26th, considered it important that the whole membership of the Church should be fully informed as to what is involved in it.

The committee therefore has decided to lay before all the sessions the resolution of the General Assembly, and to point out its important features; at the same time urging upon sessions, in virtue of their position of responsibility, to explain to the members and adherents of the congregation the meaning of the action of the General Assembly, and thus to remove any possible misapprehensions as to the Basis of Union, or as to what the Assembly actually did.

I. The action of the General Assembly is the action of the Supreme Court of the Church. Our Church, in common with other Churches, as a part of the living Body of Christ, under His Headship and directed by His Spirit, is free to modify its doctrines, government and worship as fuller light may come, in order to the more effective fulfilment of its mission in the world.

By law and practice the Presbyterian Church in Canada is governed by Sessions, Presbyteries and General Assemblies; and the Church speaks

through these courts. In order, however, that no hasty or ill-considered action may be taken, it is provided by the "Barrier Act" that any proposed change in the Constitution of the Church must be submitted by the General Assembly to the Presbyteries; and unless a majority of these pronounce in favor of the proposed change, it cannot be enacted by the General Assembly.

II. The proposed organic Union of the Presbyterian Church in Canada with the Methodist and the Congregational Churches of Canada has been under discussion for over eleven years. During this period a Basis of Union was wrought out with care by large and representative committees of the negotiating Churches and was sent twice to the Presbyteries of the Church. It was also twice sent to the Sessions and whole membership, so that the Church might have the opportunity of giving the fullest consideration to the Basis and to the question of Union.

It is important to observe that the Basis of Union as adopted does not require our people to abandon anything that is hallowed to them in faith, worship or government.

The Basis of Doctrine contains the fundamental Christian beliefs that have always been held by our people, but liberty is allowed in those aspects of doctrine which are the accompaniments of, rather than essentials in, the evangelic faith. It is this great fact that renders the proposed Church Union practicable.

In the Basis of Union express provision is made that existing congregations shall be free to continue without change the form of organization which they at present have. The names "Session" and "Presbytery" are retained. Congregations will continue to call their own ministers, and the pastoral tie will remain unbroken as long as minister and people so desire. A Settlement Committee will be appointed to endeavor to remedy the very serious difficulties that at present often interfere with the transfer of ministers from one congregation to another. This committee will be a useful organ to aid, rather than restrain, congregations in their choice of a minister, and to assist the minister in finding a suitable field of labor. Existing congregations will experience little or no change in the internal government of their affairs.

III. The question of Union was twice submitted to the people for their opinion, and abundant opportunity afforded for the consideration and amendment of a proposed Basis of Union. The Basis as finally amended was adopted by the General Assembly of 1915, and the question of Union on this Basis was submitted to the sessions, communicants and adherents of the Church, and the vote resulted in a substantial majority for Union.

After the vote of the people had been officially announced, the proposal was considered by Presbyteries in conformity with the Barrier Act, and 52 out of a total of 76 Presbyteries definitely reported to the General Assembly in favor of Union.

After the fullest consideration and debate, the Assembly, by the very large majority of 406 to 90, gave effect to the will of the Church in the resolution hereto appended:

1. That the Presbyterian Church in Canada is, by the constitutional act of its courts and carrying out the will of its people, committed to organic Union with the Methodist Church and the Congregational Churches of Canada.

2. That, owing to the war, no further action to consummate the Union is to be taken by the Assembly until a full year after the close of the War; that is, at the earliest, not before June, 1918.

3. That, in the meantime, the Church Union Committee, appointed in terms of the Assembly's resolution on Union, is to confer with similar committees from the other churches with the object of ascertaining what legislation it may be necessary to secure from the Dominion Parliament and the Provincial Legislatures. This committee cannot report, at the earliest, before June, 1918.

When the committee shall have reported, the Assembly, provided the other Churches have also given authorization to their committees to proceed, will authorize its committee to secure, in conjunction with the similar committees of the other churches, enabling Acts from the Dominion Parliament and the several Legislatures. The Union itself, therefore, cannot, at the earliest, be consummated before 1919.

It is expressly provided in the resolution of the Assembly that "provision be made in this legislation to conserve the property rights of all congregations that may determine by a majority vote of the communicants not to enter the United Church."

4. That special oversight will be given to the small congregations of the new and rapidly growing sections of the Dominion. Where Union congregations are created they will be under the oversight of joint committees; in other cases the fullest cooperation will be practised, with a view to the coming Union.

There will also be the fullest cooperation in the work of the various boards and committees of the several churches.

At such a time as this in our new land, this movement is full of the highest promise. It was initiated in

response to religious conviction, and as the negotiations proceeded this conviction has deepened. The churches have been led by a way that they knew not. The Union will give wider expressions than hitherto to organic Christian fellowship; it will remove many local rivalries, will set free many men to work in rapidly growing or otherwise accessous communities, will in many directions economise and conserve our common resources, and will greatly aid in the work among our non-English-speaking populations.

The Union will not sever us from the traditions of our past; for our Church will carry into the "United Church of Canada" all that is essential, and will continue its work more effectively because of this Union with others, who will bring into the United Church their distinctive experience in religious thought and service.

We are confident, moreover, that the parent churches in Britain will rejoice that conditions in this new land make possible this unique expression of practical Christian unity.

It is our hope, also, that this Union is only the forerunner of larger Unions yet to come within the Christian Church.

In conclusion, the committee would urge upon any who may not yet be satisfied with the decision of the General Assembly, to consider the question in all its bearings, calmly, and with the greatest care, and not to commit themselves in opposition to the will of the Assembly; being confident that the mature judgment of the membership as a whole will accept the action of the Assembly as being in the highest interests of the Kingdom of God.

R. A. FALCONER, Convener.

Adopted by the General Assembly, June 14, 1916:

1. That the report of the committee on Union be received.

2. That in accordance with its recommendation this General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Canada do now resolve to unite with the Methodist Church of Canada and the Congregational Churches of Canada to constitute "The United Church of Canada," on the basis of Union approved by the General Assembly of 1915 and by the majority of Presbyteries since consulted under the Barrier Act.

3. That this decision be formally announced to the Methodist Church of Canada and the Congregational Churches of Canada.

4. That a committee be appointed to carry out the policy of the Assembly and to act in co-operation with committees of the Methodist and Congregational Churches of Canada in obtaining the necessary legal advice and in taking such steps as may be deemed proper to prepare for making application to the Dominion and Provincial Legislatures for such legislation as may be necessary to secure the conveyance of property to the United Church. That this committee report to the first Assembly following the end of the first year after the close of the war, and that, with the consent and authority of that Assembly, application be made for the legislation proposed at the following session of the Dominion Parliament and the Provincial Legislatures.

5. That provision be made in this legislation to conserve the property rights of all congregations that may determine by a majority vote of communicants not to enter the United Church.

6. That the union be consummated as soon after the securing of legislation as the regular steps can be taken.

7. That in the meantime Presbyteries be instructed to move along the lines authorized by the General Assembly in Edmonton in 1912 either by local unions or by withdrawal of one church or the other where serious overlapping is taking place to the detriment of religion.

8. That to the better furtherance of this end in each of the thirty-seven Presbyteries of Western Canada, including the four Presbyteries of New Ontario, a committee of three (one of whom shall be the Superintendent of the bounds) be appointed to meet a like number of the Methodist Church of Canada and one from the Congregational Church of Canada, where missions of that Church are found, and one from the Union Churches, where there are such within the bounds, to advance local union or cooperation of congregations or mission stations, such joint committee be authorized:

(a) To see that Union Churches are regularly visited.

(b) To select from the literature of the churches what may be suitable for their use and to urge its purchase.

(c) To send delegates to promote liberality in these Union Churches toward missionary, charitable and patriotic objects.

(d) To urge these Union Churches to take up collections for the various schemes of the churches, to be divided proportionately between the churches represented.

9. That the General Assembly continue to any minister in good standing in this Church who may accept the pastorate of a Union or Co-operative Church the rights that he now enjoys in this Church, and that the Conference of the Methodist Church

and the Congregational Union be asked to do the same.

The General Assembly of the Church Union Committee, appointed June, 1916, in accordance with preceding resolution:

Dr. R. A. Falconer, C.M.G., Toronto, convener.

Ministers—Prof. A. B. Baird, D.D., Winnipeg, Man.; T. C. Jack, D.D., North Sydney, N.S.; A. H. Foster, B.D., Durham, N.S.; J. Macartney Wilson, B.D., New Glasgow, N.S.; R. W. Ross, M.A., Halifax, N.S.; G. A. Sutherland, M.A., Kensington, P.E.I.; J. A. McKeigan, B.A., St. John, N.B.; John Forrest, D.D., Halifax, N.S.; W. J. Clark, D.D., Westmount, Que.; Geo. Hanson, D.D., Montreal; W. T. Herridge, D.D., Ottawa; J. H. Turnbull, M.A., Ottawa; W. G. Wallace, D.D., Toronto; Principal Gandler, D.D., Toronto; D. R. Drummond, D.D., Hamilton, Ont.; D. C. MacGregor, B.A., London, Ont.; R. Martin, D.D., Stratford, Ont.; R. Douglas Fraser, D.D., Toronto; M. A. MacKinnon, D.D., Regina, Sask.; Principal Dyde, D.D., Edmonton, Alta.; R. J. Wilson, D.D., Vancouver, B.C.

Elders: C. H. Mitchell, Halifax, N.S.; Judge Forbes, St. John, N.B.; Hon. Justice Archibald, Montreal; Professor Matheson, Queen's University, Kingston; Hon. Justice Sutherland, Toronto; Dr. Hamilton Cassels, Toronto; J. K. Macdonald, Toronto; Isaac Pitblado, K.C., Winnipeg; Hon. Justice Stuart, Calgary, Alta.; President W. C. Murray, Saskatoon, Sask.

Light in the Poultry House

Fowls Need Plenty of Sunshine During Winter Months

It seems superfluous to say that the poultry-house should face the south so that as much sunshine as possible may be admitted through the windows. The fowls need all the sunshine they can get during the winter months. The windows should be placed about eighteen inches from the floor and should be so arranged that they can be opened on pleasant days. It is a good plan to use double windows, not only because the "are warm," but also because they will not, if tightly fitted, become covered with frost as a single window does, and will allow the sun's rays to penetrate the interior of the building. Where single windows are used, it is a good plan to have a blanket so arranged that it can be let down over the windows on extremely cold nights. Care must be taken not to get the windows too large—that is, not too much glass in the front of the house, unless the roosts are partitioned off or otherwise protected. An ordinary sized window such as is used in dwelling-houses is plenty large enough for a house ten by fifteen feet, and should be placed lengthwise with the floor.

"If I were you, Peck, I'd let my wife know who is boss in my house!" "Let her know? Great Scott! she knows already."

WOMAN AVOIDS OPERATION

Medicine Which Made Surgeon's Work Unnecessary.

Astoria, N. Y.—"For two years I was feeling ill and took all kinds of tonics. I was getting worse every day. I had chills, my head would ache, I was always tired. I could not walk straight because of the pain in my back and in my stomach. I went to a doctor and he said I must go under an operation, but I did not go. I read in the paper about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and told my husband about it. I said 'I know nothing will help me but I will try this.' I found myself improving from the very first bottle, and in two weeks time I was able to sit down and eat a hearty breakfast with my husband, which I had not done for two years. I am now in the best of health and did not have the operation."—Mrs. JOHN A. KOENIG, 502 Flushing Avenue, Astoria, N. Y.



Every one dreads the surgeon's knife and the operating table. Sometimes nothing else will do; but many times doctors say they are necessary when they are not. Letter after letter comes to the Pinkham Laboratory, telling how operations were advised and were not performed; or, if performed, did no good, but Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound was used and good health followed.


If you want advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential), Lynn, Mass.

Artist pointing to his very successful picture, "A Donkey": What do you really think of it, anyhow?

Enthusiastic Lady: Lovely! And you have put so much of yourself into it, too!

Sore Eyes
Granulated Eyelids, Eyes inflamed by exposure to Sun, Dust and Wind quickly relieved by Marlin Eye Remedy. No Smarting, Just Eye Comfort. At Your Druggist's 50c per Bottle. Marlin Eye Salve in Tubes 25c. For Book of the Eye Free at Druggists or Marlin Eye Remedy Co., Chicago

RED ROSE TEA "is good tea"



All Growing Children

are dependent on nourishment for growth. Their health as men and women is largely established in childhood.

If your child is languid, bloodless, tired when rising, without ambition or rosy cheeks, Scott's Emulsion is a wonderful help. It possesses nature's grandest body-building fats so delicately predigested that the blood absorbs its strength and carries it to every organ and tissue and fibre.

First it increases their appetite, then it adds flesh—strengthens the bones—makes them sturdy, active and healthy.

No alcohol or narcotic in Scott's Emulsion, just purity and strength.

Boys' Farms in Italy

Government Provides for Future Tilling of Country's Soil

Boys' farm colonies, as one means of providing for the future cultivation of Italy's soil, and for the employment of the orphans of farmer-soldiers killed in war, are being established throughout the country districts of Italy.

The colonies are being organized by a society founded especially for this purpose under a plan drawn up by the National Institution of Agricultural Mutual Insurance. No fewer than twelve such colonies are now being founded.

Boys from the ages of 7 to 15 years are being taken into these schools, where they will be kept at an annual expenditure each of \$100, the funds to be furnished in part by the districts where the farms are maintained.

The plan is to keep the boys on the farms until 21 years of age. They will be taught cattle raising, breeding of silk worms, rotation of crops, treatment of the soil, and use of modern agricultural machinery of the Canadian type.

After the age of 21, it is planned to set up the boys as independent farmers by the sale of lands and equipment to them on favorable terms.

Gardener (voluntary helper, packing eggs collected for wounded soldiers): I be allowed to keep all the cracked eggs; and if there isn't enough cracked I 'as to crack 'em myself.—Puck.

Gin Pills

FOR THE KIDNEYS
MARTYR TO PAINS IN THE BACK

Halifax, N.S., Jan. 15, 1916.

About eight months ago I read your advertisement in one of the Halifax papers advising of the existence of Gin Pills for the kidneys. I had been a martyr for years to intense pains across the back and decided to try Gin Pills. Before I had finished the third box I found myself for the first time in years perfectly free from pain.

Yours sincerely,

Mrs. (Jana) Percy.

All druggists sell Gin Pills at 50c. a box, or 6 boxes for \$2.50. Sample free if you write to NATIONAL DRUG & CHEMICAL CO. OF CANADA, LIMITED, Toronto, Ont.

Too Complicated for Comfort

The late Gilman Marston of New Hampshire, was arguing a complicated case, and looking up authorities back to Julius Caesar. At the end of an hour and a half, in the most intricate part of his plea, he was pained to see what looked like inattention. It was as he had feared. The judge was unable to appreciate the nice points of his argument.

"Your honor," he said, "I beg your pardon; but do you follow me?"

"I have so far," answered the judge, shifting wearily about in his chair, "but I'll say frankly that if I thought I could find my way back, I'd quit right here."—Argonaut.

Instant Relief for Sick Headache

Nausea and Heartburn

You cannot have sick headache when your liver is right. Dr. Cassell's Instant Relief sets it right, and that is why it cures sick headache and other bilious troubles so quickly, so surely, so thoroughly. It is not violent, like so many preparations, and you don't need to keep on taking it. It just helps your liver to regain its power, and thus natural action and natural cure follow at once.

"Science Gleanings," a prominent English scientific journal, says (April 11, 1915): "Providence has given us the means to device means to compensate Nature for our ill-treatment of her. The means at hand come from natural sources, and we have them embodied in such splendid combinations as Dr. Cassell's Instant Relief."

Take Dr. Cassell's Instant Relief for constipation, biliousness, torpid liver, sick headache, dizziness, spots before the eyes, flatulence and windy epaema, acidity, heartburn, impaired blood, and that dull, heavy feeling which is a sure indication of liver troubles.

Price 50 cents. from all Druggists and Storekeepers. Or direct from the sole agents for Canada, Harold F. Rhodes and Co., Ltd., 10, McCowen-street, Toronto. War Tax 2 cents extra.

Dr. Cassell's Instant Relief is the companion to Dr. Cassell's Tablets.

Sole Proprietors: Dr. Cassell's Co., Ltd., Manchester, England.

Dr. Cassell's
Instant Relief

The Burden of Britain

A tremendous financial burden lies upon the shoulders of Great Britain. Not only does the Mother Country maintain the navy, the chief defence of human freedom, but also a land army of millions. She also lends to France and Russia and Italy and Rumania, and carries obligations on account of Belgium and Serbia. Gradually the securities which she can market must diminish and still more onerous direct taxation be imposed upon the British people. It is fortunate that we in Canada are able to do something to supply munitions to the Imperial armies and strengthen the Imperial credit. Recruiting we must pursue with more system and greater energy, but it is just as necessary that we should practise thrift and economy and organize all our resources for the great conflict in which the common Empire is engaged.—Toronto News.

Worms, however generated, are found in the digestive tracts, where they set up disturbances detrimental to the health of the child. There can be no comfort for the little ones until the harmful intruders have been expelled. No better preparation for this purpose can be had than Miller's Worm Powders. They will immediately destroy the worms and correct the conditions that were favorable to their existence.

Steel in Germany

Apparently No Great Shortage of Iron and Steel in Enemy Countries

Those who put too much dependence on the recent statement by a German General that there is a shortage in iron and steel in enemy countries, may find a check for their optimism in the official statistics of the Association of Iron and Steel Manufacturers published in July. The output of iron and steel for the first six months of this year was 7,756,000 tons, compared with 6,187,000 tons in the first half of 1915, an increase of about 25 per cent. The combined production of the Central Powers in 1915 was 15,944,200 tons of steel, while the allied countries produced 17,000,000 tons.

It becomes more and more clear to all who have made a thorough study of the military situation that the war will be ended, not by the sudden collapse of our enemies' economic system, not by the development of revolutionary tumults, but by the persistent use of guns and men. We have established ascendancy in many respects, in precision of artillery fire, in air work, in the morale of our men. The continuous and annoying pressure of our blockade is most damaging to the nerves of the civilian population, but blockade is always a secondary, though effective, method of warfare. The primary method is to capture German positions on land and to press back German armies. To do that the supply of men should be continuous, and therefore the work of recruiting is the most insistent task of the day.—Toronto News.

Careful

She: "I saw the doctor today about my loss of memory."
He: "What did he do?"
She: "Made me pay in advance."—London Mail.

Minors Capable of Being Enlisted

Quebec Chief Justice Rules They Are Responsible for Contract

That "a minor who during war enters the King's service and voluntarily enlists for the defence of the flag, the peace of the country and the triumph of a just cause, makes a contract which does not come within the ordinary prescriptions of the civil code and that such enlistment is valid to all legal intents and purposes," was the ruling of Sir Francis Lemieux, chief justice of the superior court of the Province of Quebec, in the case of Alfred Fournier, who sought to have his son discharged from serving as a private in the 171st battalion of the Canadian expeditionary forces because he was a minor and had enlisted without his father's consent.

Alberta on Wheels

It was stated in yesterday's Journal that there were 9,050 automobiles registered in Alberta. This is a very large number for a population of half a million, and is a considerable increase over last year. As automobiles are not articles that people buy when the poorhouse is threatening them, the figure will take some explaining by those who have sought to make it appear that the Province has been going backward.—Edmonton Journal.

RELIEVE HEADACHES WITHOUT DOSING

By Applying Sloan's Liniment to Forehead You Can Stop the Severe Pains

Many headaches are of a neuralgic origin. The symptoms of such headaches are intense and lingering pains in the brow, temples or back of the head.

There is one certain relief that has been known and recommended for years back, Sloan's Liniment. One application and the dull pain is practically gone. It is easily applied without rubbing. Rubbing is unnecessary, as Sloan's Liniment quickly penetrates to the seat of trouble. Aching muscles, rheumatism, bruises, lumbago, chilblains, sprains and stiff neck can also be most effectively treated with Sloan's Liniment. Cleaner than musky plasters or ointments; it does not stain the skin or clog the pores.

At all drug stores, 25c, 50c, \$1.00.

Sloan's Liniment

KILLS PAIN

The head of the firm was consulting Nelson, the janitor, relative to the qualifications of an applicant for a place as assistant janitor.

"Do you know this boy's reputation for truth and veracity?" he asked.

"Yes, suh, yas, suh, I guess I do," responded Nelson.

"Well, what is it?"

"I reckon, dat is, I nevah is ketcht him in no lie, but 'bout dis here v'ras'ly business, I'm gwinter be fair wid you, some say he will an' some say he won't."

Dragged Down by Asthma. The man or woman who is continually subject to asthma is unfitted for his or her life's work. Strength departs and energy is taken away until life becomes a dreary existence. And yet this is needless. Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy has brought a great change to an army of sufferers. It relieves the restricted air tubes and guards against future trouble. Try it.

Standard Type in Stables

Modern efficiency is rapidly evolving a standard type of barn and stable. This barn is about thirty-six feet wide, and as long as may be necessary to accommodate the number of cattle kept on the farm. This provides for two rows of cattle and gives the owner an opportunity to regulate the inside furnishings properly and to install feed and manure carriers, and to use milking machines. The manufacturers of the inside furnishings for dairy stables have standardized their stalls, stanchions and mangers to conform to these measurements. In building a new barn or remodeling an old barn it is always better to consult an expert and have definite plans to follow while the work is being done.—Successful Farming.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

His Name Was Walker

Severe Elderly Lady: Why are you not at the front, young man?

Likely-looking Recruit: Have you ever seen me walk, madam?

Severe Elderly Lady (rather abashed and fearing she had made a bad blunder): No!

Likely-looking Recruit: Well, madam, you watch me walk to the next corner. (She did, and the miscreant promptly disappeared from view.)

The New English Armies

It is the soul of England which in two years has made an army that is not content to hold its ground against an army at which Prussia has been laboring for three centuries. It is the Englishman who has beaten the German. It is the infantryman from the other side of the Channel and the other side of the sea, the Englishman from the Thames, the quiet country, and the industrial hive, the Scotsman faithful to his kilt, the Canadian who defends two countries, old and new, the Australian, bronzed by the sun and like a young Greek god. It is these men who have put to rout the most famous regiments of the enormous empire of prey.—Le Figaro, Paris.



GILLETTE'S LYE
MADE IN CANADA

For making soap.
For softening water.
For removing paint.
For disinfecting refrigerators, sinks, closets, drains and for 500 other purposes.
NEVER SUBSTITUTES

Decreased Wheat Yield For Canada This Year

Dominion Government's Estimate Is for a Total Crop of 159,123,000 Bushels

The wheat crop of Canada for the present year will be only 159,123,000 bushels, as compared with 370,303,600 bushels in 1915, according to an official estimate. The average yield per acre was estimated at 15 7-8 bushels from a harvested area of 10,058,300 acres, as compared with 29 bushels from a harvested area of 12,986,400 acres in 1915.

A marked decrease in the production of oats also was indicated by the estimated yield of 338,469,000 bushels from 9,795,000 acres, a yield of 34.55 bushels per acre, as against 45.76 bushels last year when the production was 520,103,000 bushels from a harvested area of 11,365,000 acres.

The barley crop was estimated at 32,299,000 bushels from 1,328,800 acres, or 24.31 bushels per acre. Last year's crop was 53,331,300, and the acreage 1,509,350.

The probable production of rye was announced as 2,058,500 bushels from 101,420 acres, or an average yield per acre of 20.30 bushels as against a total production in 1915 of 2,394,100 bushels from an acreage of 112,300.

Whether the corn be of old or new growth, it must yield to Holloway's Corn Cure, the simplest and best cure offered to the public.

Boys Need More Food Than Farmers

Lack of Appreciation of Ravenous Appetites Results in Under-Nutrition

The ravenous appetites of healthy, growing boys are notorious. A recent investigation of the food eaten by 300 boys in one of the largest private boarding schools of America, published in the Journal of the American Medical Association, shows that the food was of the best quality, including 193 varieties; it cost an average of 20 cents a meal per boy, or 13.8 cents per thousand calories.

Each boy consumed 4,350 calories a day at table, but bought an average of 650 additional calories at a neighboring store, the principal item in this being chocolate.

Thus each boy averaged 5,000 calories a day, or half as much again as a farmer at work is believed to require. The total fuel intake was three times that of the basal level of 1,700 to 1,800 calories, which is the heat production of boys from 13 to 16 years of age when resting or asleep.

Dr. Graham Lusk remarks that lack of appreciation of the ravenous appetites of boys and lack of provision for it are the probable causes of much of the under-nutrition seen in children of school age.

At this particular school, bread, butter, milk and sugar together furnished half of the food fuel, and the Journal of the American Medical Association comments that this is an exceptionally wholesome combination.

Never Satisfied

"Is your country place finished yet?"
"Oh, yes. Why, I have already begun alterations on it."



Sunny Dispositions

and good digestion go hand in hand, and one of the biggest aids to good digestion is a regular dish of

Grape-Nuts

This wonderfully delicious wheat and barley food is so processed that it yields its nourishing goodness to the system in about one hour—a record for ease of digestion.

Take it all 'round, Grape-Nuts contributes beautifully to sturdiness of body and a radiant, happy personality.

Every table should have its daily ration of Grape-Nuts.

"There's a Reason"

Canadian Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Windsor, Ont.

W. N. U. 1130

Look to Canada For Fish Supply

Allied Armies as Well as Civilian Population Offer Big Business

The allied armies as well as a considerable proportion of the civilian population of Great Britain are now looking to Canada for a steady supply of fish diet to make up for meat scarcity and to offset high prices for meats. The minister of militia has received from England a request to put through an order for one million and a half pounds of fresh frozen fish for the British soldiers. Canadian soldiers in England have been receiving a weekly ration of Canadian fish for some months past. Arrangements have now been made to supply the Canadians in the trenches with a fish ration and specially prepared tins are being sent forward.

The British authorities have been impressed with the cheapness and desirability of a fish ration and want a similar supply for the British troops. There is also a gradually increasing demand from civilians for Canadian fish. Italy and France are also beginning to look to the Canadian supply.

Sir Sam Hughes said that exports of Canadian fish to the allied countries would soon total a million pounds per week. When in England last August Sir Sam took up with the British authorities the question of a fish ration for British troops and urged that orders be placed in Canada through the Canadian war purchasing commission.

Major Hugh Green, of Prince Albert, whom Sir Sam sent over to England last winter to start the fish rations for the Canadian troops, is also looking after the popularizing of the general use of Canadian fish in Great Britain.

THE FALL WEATHER HARD ON LITTLE ONES

Canadian fall weather is extremely hard on little ones. One day it is warm and bright and the next wet and cold. These sudden changes bring on colds, cramps and colic, and unless baby's little stomach is kept right the result may be serious. There is nothing to equal Baby's Own Tablets in keeping the little ones well. They sweeten the stomach, regulate the bowels, break up colds and make baby thrive. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Stole Serbia's Crown Jewels

It is stated from Cetinje that the betrayal of a peasant, have at last Austrian authorities, thanks to the been able to lay hands on the famous treasures of the Monastery of Detchani, in New Serbia, valued at several millions of francs.

King Peter stopped at Detchani during the great retreat of the Serbian army, and it is rumored, though there is nothing to vouch for its accuracy, that the crown of Serbia was hidden by the monks of Detchani, in a safe hiding-place. The Austrians have found the hiding places in the catacombs and the ossuaries of the convent. Cases of precious stones, ancient gold, and silver money, gold chalices, and sacerdotal vestments covered with Cyrillic characters. Viennese antiquaries are said to have proceeded there to value the treasure on behalf of the Austrian Treasury.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Dear Sirs,—I can recommend MINARD'S LINIMENT for Rheumatism and Sprains, as I have used it for both with excellent results.

Yours Truly,
T. B. LAVERS,
St. John.

Unity of French and British

Complete Harmony and Singleness of Purpose Marks All Operations

There is an aspect of the Franco-British offensive that one hears nothing about, and that is the complete harmony of the armies of the Allies in their field operations. Never before in history, we believe, have two nations fought side by side in a great war without friction, confusion, cross-purposes and heartburnings. There have been mistakes and badly timed movements in the great campaign in France, but nothing was said about them except by the critics at the rear, who were more concerned about claiming credit for France or for England, as the case might be, than in doing justice to the commanders and to the spirit of their men. Have men of one race ever gone into battle with more singleness of purpose and high courage than the soldiers of France and of the British Empire? It has been an inspiring spectacle, and surely the world would never have beheld it if the traditional enemies did not believe their cause was just and that the consequence of failure would be disaster irreparable. — Ne' York Sun.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

Trade was bad. At the end of another blank day the discouraged salesman called on another prospective customer and asked to show his samples.

"No, there is nothing I want today," said the customer.

"But will you just examine my line of goods?" the salesman persisted.

"Then," said the salesman meekly, "will you let me use a part of your counter to look at them myself, as I have not had the opportunity for some time?"—New York Times.

YOU CAN'T

cure skin troubles by applying ointment to the surface skin. You must reach the underlying tissues where the disease has its roots. Ordinary ointments cannot do this, and that is why the relief they give is only temporary.

Zam-Buk, on the contrary, has such power of penetration, combined with unusual germ-destroying properties, that it reaches and destroys all germs in the underlying tissues. Then the healing essences promote the growth of new flesh, which gradually develops until the diseased patch is entirely replaced by new, healthy tissue, and a complete and permanent cure is effected.

Zam-Buk is best for eczema, and all skin troubles, ringworm, ulcers, abscesses, salt rheum, chronic sores, blood-poisoning, boils, piles, cuts, burns, scalds and all skin injuries. All druggists, or Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, 50c. box, 3 for \$1.25.

ZAM-BUK

Roads for Ontario

Fund to Be Created to Make Fine Highways

During an inspection of the Toronto-Hamilton highway, Hon. G. Howard Ferguson, who accompanied the Highway Commission, announced that the Ontario Government intends embarking on a progressive and aggressive roads policy. With the \$50,000 in motor license fees collected in the province, it is proposed by the government to create the nucleus of a fund of \$750,000 a year for the construction of a number of strategic roads throughout Ontario. This sum will be augmented from time to time.

"We have in mind," he said, "the construction of such a highway as that from Prescott to Ottawa, which will place the capital on a main road."

Wisdom

A priest one Sunday was showing off his class and proceeded to ask one little boy in the presence of the archbishop: "What is matrimony?"

The little boy's eyes bulged out at the suddenness with which the question was put, and then he said mechanically: "Matrimony is a state of punishment to which some souls are condemned to suffer for a while before they are considered good enough for heaven."

"Tut, tut," said the priest, "that is the definition of purgatory."

"Let him alone," said the archbishop. "He may be right—what do you and I know about it, anyway?" —Everybody's.



Guard Your Baby's Health

Cheerful, Chubby Children Make the Home Happy

Weak, puny babies are a constant care to tired mothers and are subject to many diseases that do not affect healthy children.

Keep your children in good health. See that their bowels move regularly—especially during the teething period. This is a distressing time in the life of every child and the utmost precaution should be taken to keep them well and strong.

By the consistent use of

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup

It is possible to avoid many childish ills now so prevalent.

It is a corrective for diarrhoea, colic and other infantile ailments. It soothes the fretting baby and permits the child to sleep well and grow healthy. It brings comfort and relief to both child and mother.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup

Makes Cheerful, Chubby Children

Is absolutely non-narcotic. It contains no opium, morphine nor any of their derivatives. It is soothing, pleasant and harmless. For generations mothers in all parts of the world have used it and millions of babies have been benefited by it.

Buy a bottle today and have it handy. Relieve and Protect Your Children

Sold by all druggists in Canada and throughout the world

QUEEN'S HOTEL

Calgary, Alberta

Do You Want to be at Home When You Are Away From Home?

That is what the Management of the Queen's Hotel endeavors to do with all that favour us with their patronage: make it home like for every person. What we guarantee our patrons:

WARM ROOMS CLEAN LINEN
CLEAN TOWELS WARM WATER
WELL LIGHTED ROOMS COURTEOUS TREATMENT

Our effort always has been, and always will be, to make the Queen's Hotel a home for every person.

When leaving for Calgary tell the home folks to address your mail to the Queen's Hotel, or if they want to speak to you by Long Distance Telephone ask for No. 6418.

We thank you for your past patronage and hope our treatment has been such as to merit a continuation of same.

Come and see us the next time you visit Calgary.

Cordially yours,

B. A. Atkinson, Jr.
Proprietor.

HUN FIGURES LARGE

Berlin, Dec. 11, via London, Dec. 12.—The total losses of the Rumanians in all sections since the beginning of the war to date are estimated at 150,000 prisoners, 250,000 men killed or wounded and 600 cannon, or the equipment of four or five army corps taken. The strength of the remaining Rumanian artillery, in consequence, is reckoned at nearly nil and the strength of the army at even less than that of the Serbian forces which reached Greece after the retreat of last year.

The Austro-German forces, in their advance, were able to overtake and set free

300 civilians who had been interned in Bucharest and were being transported eastward. Likewise, they are daily finding more concealed stores of grain and other supplies, the total of which is now described as "enormous."

It is reported that the destruction of Rumanian petroleum supplies was considerably less serious than at first believed, as the Rumanian fleet was too precipitate for them to do more than partly set the supplies on fire. They are said to have lacked sufficient explosives, while the work of the Austro-German troops in extinguishing such fires as had been set proved unexpectedly effective.

LAKE MCGREGG

A Roast and chicken pie was sold Nov. 30 at the Lake McGregg school. The chicken pies were auctioned off. A grab bag and fish pond provided great amusement especially for the children. Recitations were given by the children of different schools, the prizes being won by Elaine Bertrand first, Ralph McComber second, Bertha McComber third.

Mr. and Mrs. N. Peterson visited at the home of W. Jackson Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Peterson were visitors at the home of C. J. Anderson on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Earl Thomander went to Calgary on Wednesday evening.

AT THEIR LONELY POSTS

Ottawa, Dec. 11.—For the first time in the history of navigation about a dozen lighthouse keepers on lonely islands of the Great Lakes will remain at their posts all winter.

It has been the practice to take them off late in November, but this year it was decided to leave them on as long as there was any likelihood of vessels being on the lakes.

As it is dangerous at this time of the year or later to remove the lighthouse keepers it was decided to leave them at their posts. They will receive extra pay for their services during the winter.

TRY A WANT AD

ESTRAY—From the N. E. of 14-18-23 1 brown filly, rising 3 years old. Branded X on right shoulder. Blind in the left eye.

D. B. Sims,
Hearnleigh, Alberta. 17-3

ESTRAY—On S. W. 1-17-25 1 black steer 1 year old. No brands visible. Owner may have same on paying for this advertisement and applying to

Joe Robinson.
Vulcan, Alberta. 17-3

\$15. REWARD. STRAYED from my premises, N. W. quarter 20-18-18 1 grey gelding age 12 years, weight 1500 lbs. Branded p-4 on right hip:

1 bay gelding age 12 years, weight 1150 lbs. Branded J on shoulder. Manes reached last spring. Both a little lame on front feet. Notify

W. J. Hill,
Amethyst Alberta 17-4

STRAYED—From my place, N. E. of 4-16-23, about the last of August, 1 red and white spotted cow 3 years old, a calf of the Ayrshire breed, about one month old, with her: 1 red and white spotted heifer, a yearling past, same general appearance as the cow; 1 red heifer, almost brindle red, a yearling past, with one horn inclined to droop. All the above are unmarked and unbranded. Will give \$25 to know of their whereabouts.

James A. Goodwin,
Reid Hill, Alberta. 17-2

Lost—On Saturday afternoon between Reid Hill and Vulcan, a black dogskin coat.

Finder kindly return to Imperial Hotel or Dodds Livery.
Vulcan

FOR SALE—50 young pigs. Apply to E. M. Hollister.

For Sale—First class Restaurant and lunch counter, also Rooming House in connection; a fine location for a person wishing something in this line, will sell very cheap for cash. See or write Beckett & Ebbert
Lomond Alta.

To sell for cash—100 head of cattle mixed bunch.

Also several horses. Apply James Lucas. Vulcan
S. W. 30-16-25

Wanted to Rent—A quarter or half section of farm land near Vulcan, for rent. Apply
G. B. Addington Vulcan

Anyone seeing horses bearing this brand on right shoulder are asked to report whereabouts of same to Arthur Mitchell, Vulcan, Alberta.

Having leased a ranch at Cochrane, I would like to get a number of horses or cattle on share basis. The ranch is excellent for stock; running water. Could take stock any time between now and spring. Dick Neil, Lomond Alta. 13-8

WANTED—A number of sucklings and yearling colts, for cash.
E. M. Hollister, Vulcan, Alberta. No. 11 tf

TAKEN UP—One large mass hog. Owner can have same on application to J. Roshfeldt,
5-18 24, Vulcan, Alberta. 15-3

FOR SALE—1 Willis Cabinet Grand Piano, 1 Dominion organ, 6 octave; 1 five-piece parlor suite, 1 genuine Wilton 9 x 10 carpet, 1 Persian Durrle carpet, 8 x 10; 1 small Wilton carpet, 1 cream separator stand, 1 L. C. Smith typewriter No. 2, 1 Brownie camera. All the above goods are in first-class shape. To be sold cheap for cash. S. Hopkins, Reid Hill Store. 16-3

EXTRA Christmas Specials

The time is now at hand to buy the fur sets you promised your mother, wife or daughter. We have received a large shipment of Traveller's samples which will be sold during the Xmas season at 50 per cent. off regular price. Something else that will make a dandy Xmas present is a new Sewing machine, guaranteed for 5 years for \$30.00

We have still a large assortment of toys. Get what you want as they are going fast.

Special in Ladies Waists for the Xmas trade in silk, lawn and flannelette from 75c to \$5.50.

Men's Wear

Men's Work Mitts, reg. 1.00 for 75c. Men's Work Gloves, reg. 1.00 for 75c

Men's Work Sox, reg. 30c for 20c

Sheepskin lined overcoats, 53 inches long, reg 25.00 for 16.45

Our meat dept. is well stocked, fresh pork, mutton, beef, fish, etc.

Order Your Xmas Turkey or Goose Now.

Vulcan Trading Co., Ltd.

W. D. ALLAN, Manager

Vulcan, Alberta

GRAIN

Farmers who desire the Best Returns, Prompt Settlements and Careful Attention to their Grain Shipments should consign their cars to James Richardson & Sons, the oldest, largest and strongest Commission House in Canada.

Prices by Wire and Phone Each Day

SEE

FLOOD, WHICHER & ELVES

AN IDEAL XMAS GIFT

FOR countless ages the giving of jewelry and precious stones has been a Christmas custom. In my store will be found gifts suitable for all the family as well as your friends. May I have the pleasure of showing my goods to you this Christmas?

Your Jeweler,

HARRY C. JACQUES

Jeweler

Vulcan

The Land Titles Act.

Mortgage Sale of Farm Property

Under and by virtue of the power of sale provided by the Land Titles Act and under a certain Mortgage which will be produced at the time of the sale, the North West Quarter of Section 20 in Township 16, Range 30, West of the 4th Meridian, Alberta, will be offered for sale by PUBLIC AUCTION at or near the Post Office, Vulcan, Alberta, on Saturday, the 23rd day of December, A. D. 1918 at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

The vendor is informed that the above property consists of 100 acres more or less, situated 5 1/2 miles from the Post Office and Railway Station of Lomond and 5 miles from the Railway Station of Vulcan.

The vendor is also informed that the lands contain the following improvements:—One frame house 16x24 with attic and shingle roof. The property is fenced on the South and East sides, 40 acres are under cultivation and the soil is chocolate loam with clay subsoil.

The property will be sold subject to a reserve price and subject to the taxes for the current year and to the reservations and conditions contained in the original grant from the Crown or appearing upon the existing Certificate of Title; also subject to any statutory charges registered subsequent to the date of sale for seed grain or other relief, if any.

TERMS OF SALE

Terms of sale to be 20 per cent cash at the time of the sale, the balance within 30 days thereafter, either all cash or part thereof, namely, \$600.00 by mortgage at 8 per cent. per annum, payable \$100.00 on the 1st day of January A. D. 1919; \$100.00 on the 1st day of January A. D. 1920; and the balance of \$100.00 on the 1st day of January A. D. 1920. Other terms and conditions to be made known at the time of the sale.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned, Lent, Jones, Mackay & Mann, Barristers, etc., 305 Grain Exchange Building, Calgary, Alberta, solicitors for the vendor.

Dated at Calgary, Alberta, this 10th day of November, A. D. 1918

Approved A. T. Kinnaird
15-3t Dep. Registrar

Vulcan Market Report

Spring Wheat, No. 1	1.48
" No. 2	1.45
" No. 3	1.40
Rejected No. 1	1.38
" No. 2	1.35
" No. 3	1.30
Oats, No. 2 C.W.	.39
" Extra No. 1 Feed	.36
" No. 1 Feed	.36
" No. 2 Feed	.34
Barley, No. 3	.67
" No. 4	.60
Feed	.47
Flax No. 1, N. W.	2.30
" No. 2 C.W.	2.27
" No. 3 C.W.	1.97
Rye	1.15
Eggs	.50
Butter	.50
Hogs	.09 1/4
Dressed Hogs	.09 1/4

Xmas Shopping Make This Store HEADQUARTERS

When making your Christmas purchase We have a large variety of Useful and Suitable Suggestions.

For Ladies

Boudoir Caps, crepe de chine and lace, 75c, 1.25, 1.75.
Ladies Collars, crepe de chine, chiffon and broadcloth, 85c to 2.00.
Ladies Handkfs in fancy covered boxes, 3 in a box, 60c.
Ladies Handkfs, embroidered, 15c to 35c crepe de chine 35c.
Kid Gloves, black, tan, white, 1.75 up.
Hand Bags, 1.00, 2.00, 2.50.
Felt Slippers, 1.25, 1.50, 1.75.
Auto Veils, in blue, pink and green, 1.65

For Men

Neck Ties in fancy boxes, with tie pins, 1.35, 1.65. Neckties at 50c, 60c, 75c.
Fancy Arm Bands, 30c to 50c
Mocha Gloves, fur lined 3.00, wool lined 1.75.
Romeo Slippers, tan and blk, 3.50, 3.75.
Felt Slippers, 2.25.
Silk Mufflers, 1.50, 1.75, 2.50.
Souvenir Handkfs, in silk, 60c.
Initial Handkfs, in silk, 50c.
Khaki Handkerchiefs, 15c.

For Children

Fancy Picture Handkfs, hem'd, 5c to 15c
Fancy Picture Handkfs, crepe de chine, 30c.
Felt Slippers, 90c.

Remember Our Cash Discounts

E. E. McINTOSH

"The Store of Good Service"